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THE

MODERN CLASS BOOK

OF

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION,

CONTAINING

ALL THE RULES, WITH THEIR EXCEPTIONS, WHICH GOVERN THE PRONUNCIATION OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

With an Appendix,

IN WHICH THE CONJUGATION OF THE MOST DIFFICULT VERBS IS GIVEN, TOGETHER WITH THE NUMBERS, MONTHS, DAYS OF THE WEEK, ETC., ETC., WITH THE WRITTEN PRONUNCIATION.

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BY V. ALVERGNAT,

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BOSTON:

SCHOENHOF AND MOELLER,

Publishers and Importers,

40 WINTER STREET.

1872.

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CAMBRIDGE:
PRESS OF JOHN WILSON AND SON.

PREFACE.

Of the three principal points of the comprehensive study of the French language, — viz., *pronunciation*, *grammar*, and the *acquisition of a vocabulary*, — the first in order and most important is PRONUNCIATION. But, while grammars have been multiplied almost beyond necessity, text-books on French pronunciation are few, and none of them complete.

Of the usefulness, nay, of the indispensability, of a complete and accurate class-book of French pronunciation, it is unnecessary to speak: every teacher and pupil has felt the need of it. How many, even among the best French scholars, for want of a proper book of reference for rules and exceptions so easily forgotten, have been (sometimes for years) feeling their way in the dark!

With the hope, and prompted by the desire, of helping the student in securing a pure and correct pronunciation, I have attempted to supply a deficiency which I have sorely felt myself at every step of my teaching.

Much might be said in favor of the modern system of spelling adhered to in the present work. Suffice it to state that it is no new method. Introduced in French schools more than thirty years ago, it has superseded the old and unnatural way of spelling words, *for their pronunciation*, by

naming each one of their letters, silent or not. In the modern system, the *sounds* only are named; and, as their names are but duplicates of the sounds, a correct pronunciation of any assemblage of sounds (or syllables) must necessarily follow.

With the exception of the two vowel-sounds generally represented by *eu* and *un*, which have no exact equivalent in English, ALL French sounds have representatives in the English language, — a fact which will be satisfactorily demonstrated in the course of the lessons. Now let the English word which possesses the *true* French sound be once fixed in the mind of the pupil, and it is both natural and easy for him to emit that sound in its perfection.

Upon this self-evident fact my method is based; and certainly no other is simpler, better, more natural, practical, and expeditious.

In the preparation of this book, I have availed myself of all the sources of information within my reach, and followed the best authorities. The works of J. MAIGNE, G. H. AUBERTIN, A. FÉLINE, P. LAROUSSE, &c., and particularly the recent exhaustive treatise of French pronunciation by M. A. LESAINT, have afforded me much help on doubtful points. In short, I have spared neither time, trouble, nor expense to make this work the standard textbook of French pronunciation.

Hoping that my labors have not been in vain, I now leave the work to the appreciation of teachers and students.

V. ALVERGNAT.

HARTFORD, CONN., July, 1872.

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THE MODERN CLASS-BOOK

OF

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

VOWEL SOUNDS.

Conventional Characters.				French Sounds.
1.	ă,	as a in as	a short.	
2.	ah,	,, a ,, father	a semi-long.	
	āh,	,, a ,, father	â long.	
3.	uh,	,, e ,, ermine . . .	e guttural.	
4.	ĕ,	,, e ,, move	e semi-mute.*	
5.	a,	,, a ,, late	é acute.	
6.	eh,	,, e ,, met	è grave.	
	ēh,	,, e ,, there	ê long.	
7.	ee,	,, i ,, police	i short.	
8.	ŏ,	,, o ,, nor	o short.	
9.	o,	,, o ,, also	o semi-long.	
	ō,	,, o ,, no	ô long.	
10.	ŭ,	,, u ,, constitution . .	u, û, short and long.	
11.	ēū,	,, i ,, first	eu semi-long.	
12.	oo,	,, oo ,, too	ou semi-long.	

NASAL SOUNDS.

13.	āñ,	as an in want	an semi-long.
14.	īñ,	,, an ,, Yankee . . .	in semi-long.
15.	ōñ,	,, on ,, don't	on semi-long.
16.	ūñ,	,, un ,, grunt	un semi-long.

IRREGULAR DIPHTHONGS.

17.	weh,	as wea in wear	oi semi-long.
18.	wah,	,, wa ,, water . . .	oi open.

ARTICULATED SOUNDS.

ḡ,	as g in go	g hard.
zh,	,, z ,, glazier	g soft.
ḡñ,	,, ng ,, singing	g liquid.
ȳ,	,, y ,, yes	l liquid.

---

* The semi-mute e sound will also be represented by an apostrophe (thus, ') when the sound which e represents is a nearly inaudible breathing.

THE MODERN CLASS-BOOK

OF

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

FIRST LESSON. *Première leçon.*

LETTERS.

1. The French alphabet was originally composed of twenty-five letters. Now, by the *intrusion* of **w**, borrowed from the alphabet of Northern nations, it contains twenty-six letters.

2. The modern names of the French letters correspond, as nearly as possible, to the sounds which they represent.

	Called	Pronounced as in		Called	Pronounced as in
1. **a**	ah	father.	14. **n**	nuh	nut.
2. **b**	buh	budge.	15. **o**	o	obedience.
3. **c**	kuh	cuttle.	16. **p**	puh	purr.
4. **d**	duh	dutch.	17. **q**	kuh	piquet.
5. **e**	uh	ermine.	18. **r**	ruh	runner.
6. **f**	fuh	fudge.	19. **s**	suh	subject.
7. **g**	guh	gun.	20. **t**	tuh	tusk.
8. **h**	uh	herb.	21. **u**	u	constitution.
9. **i**	ee	police.	22. **v**	vuh	vulture.
10. **j**	zhuh	**z** in azure.	23. **w**	vuh	vulture.
11. **k**	kuh	kernel.	24. **x**	gzuh	exult.
12. **l**	luh	luggage.	25. **y**	ee	**i** in police.
13. **m**	muh	must.	26. **z**	zuh	zurlite.

Observation. — **w** is generally called *double v;* and **y**, *i grec.*

THEORY.

I. Obs. — **j**, **k**, **q**, **r**, **v**, **z**, are the only letters whose pronunciation never varies. Each one of the other letters represents two or more sounds, according to place and circumstances, and therefore has different names.

II. Obs. — The letter **u** is the only one whose pronunciation presents some difficulty to the beginner. It is true that a comparatively large number of Americans pronounce the **u** of *constitution* and *duenna* as accurately as the most fastidious Frenchman could desire. But the bare statement of this fact being insufficient in itself to enable the learner to pronounce the French **u** correctly, I give here an easy method for the acquisition of that sound. If my directions are faithfully followed, failure will be impossible.

Directions. — Pronounce loudly, and as distinctly as you can, the sound represented by **ee** in *lee*. Now, as soon as you have fairly started the **ee** sound, let your lips gently advance, as if you were intending to whistle, bring them nearer and nearer together until only a *very narrow* opening is left for the passage of the sounding breath. Meanwhile be very careful not to move your tongue. The whole operation must be accomplished while the **ee** sound is in process of emission.

As you proceed, you will observe a gradual change in the quality of the sound. You should not stop then; but continue as long as your breath lasts, in order to perfect the operation. The inevitable result will be the transformation of the **ee** sound into that of the French **u**.

You should try again until your ear is accustomed to the new sound, carefully guarding against stiffness or rigidity in your lips: their gradual motion should be natural and easy.

PRACTICE.

FIRST EXERCISE. *Premier exercice.*

A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o,
ah buh kuh duh uh fuh guh uh ee zhuh kuh luh muh nuh o

p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, a, e, i, o, u, y,
puh kuh ruh suh tuh u vuh vuh gzuh ee zuh ah uh ee o u ee

z, x, w, v, t, s, r, q, p, n, m, l, k, j, h, g, f, d,
zuh gzuh vuh vuh tuh suh ruh kuh puh nuh muh luh kuh zhuh uh guh fuh duh

c, b, y, u, o, i, e, a, l, w, z, m, a, x, u, b, n,
kuh buh ee u o ee uh ah luh vuh zuh muh ah gzuh u buh nuh

k, o, d, v, j, e, p, t, h, f, q, s, g, r, i, c, j, m,
kuh o duh vuh zhuh uh puh tuh uh fuh kuh suh guh ruh ee kuh zhuh muh

b, n, y, v, k, z, p, t, u, o, d, w, x, l, n, e, a.
buh nuh ee vuh kuh zuh puh tuh u o duh vuh gzuh luh nuh uh ah

---

A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q,
r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z, a, e, i, o, u, y, z, x, w,
v, t, s, r, q, p, n, m, l, k, j, h, g, f, d, k, b, y,
u, o, i, e, a, l, w, z, m, a, x, u, b, n, k, o, d, v,
j, e, p, t, h, f, q, s, g, r, i, c, j, m, b, n, y, v,
k, z, p, t, u, o, d, w, x, l, n, e, a.

NOTE. — The first part of this and the following exercises might be covered up with a sheet of paper while the learner is reading the second part.

THEORY.

SECOND LESSON. *Deuxième leçon.*

3. The French alphabet is divided into six vowels and twenty consonants.

4. The vowels are:

a, e, i, o, u, y.

5. The consonants or articulations are:

b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, z.

VOWEL-SOUNDS AND ACCENTS.

6. *A vowel-sound is the sonorous emission of breath,* which can be modulated into **a, e, i, o, u,** &c.

Obs. — The six vowel-letters do not represent all the modifications of which the sounding breath is susceptible.

This deficiency of particular characters to represent each one of our eighteen vowel-sounds is supplied partly by combinations of letters, and partly by some orthographical signs, called *accents.*

7. These accents, three in number, are:

1. The *acute* (´), inclined from right to left.
2. The *grave* (`), inclined from left to right.
3. The *circumflex* (^), a combination of the other two.

8. These accents alter the sound of the letter over which they are placed, both in quality and quantity.

Obs. — The quantity of a sound is the extent of its duration, — the length of time required for its complete emission.

9. Accents are used, also, as signs of distinction between words containing the same letters, but having a different meaning. Examples: **a,** *has;* **à,** *to;* **ou,** *or;* **où,** *where;* &c.

THEORY.

THE FIFTEEN FORMS OF THE VOWEL-LETTERS.

a, à, â; e, é, è, ê; i, î; o, ô; u, ù, û; y.

Obs. — As will be seen, the acute accent is used only with the letter **e**.

THE EIGHTEEN FRENCH VOWEL-SOUNDS, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

1. **a, à**, like **a** in as.
2. **â**, ,, **a** ,, father.
3. **e**, ,, **e** ,, ermine.
4. **e**, ,, **e** ,, move.
5. **é**, ,, **a** ,, late (nearly).
6. **è**, like **e** in met.
7. **i, î, y**, ,, **i** ,, police.
8. **o**, ,, **o** ,, nor.
9. **ô**, ,, **o** ,, no.
10. **u, û**, ,, **u** ,, constitution.
11. **eu**, like **i** in first (nearly).
12. **ou**, like **oo** in too.

Nasal Sounds.

13. **an**, like **an** in want.
14. **in**, ,, **an** ,, Yankee.
15. **on**, like **on** in don't.
16. **un**, ,, **un** ,, grunt.

Irregular Sounds.

17. **oi, oy**, like **wea** in **wear**.
18. **oi**, like **wa** in **water**.*

Obs. — The first ten sounds are the only ones that can be represented by single letters.

---

* There are, it is true, other shades in sounds, of which a very minute and mathematical division and gradation might be made: as many as forty modifications in sounds have been recognized. But, for all practical purposes, the eighteen given above have been found amply sufficient. Nevertheless, what may be interesting and useful to the student on this subject will be presented at the proper time and place.

THEORY.

10. Thirteen of our consonants, viz., **b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, r, s, t, v, z,** when at the beginning of words, are pronounced in French as they are in English.

SYLLABIFICATION.

11. *French words are divided upon a vowel-sound;* hence when a consonant is single between two vowels it begins the syllable. Thus, **page, bile, sofa,** have two syllables, — *pa-ge, bi-le, so-fa;* **image, opéra,** have three, — *i-ma-ge, o-pé-ra;* **fatalité, capitale,** four syllables, — *fa-ta-li-té, ca-pi-ta-le;* **imaginera,** five, — *i-ma-gi-ne-ra;* &c.

12. To this rule there are but few exceptions. Some words are divided according to etymology; but, as far as *pronunciation* is concerned, the above rule holds good in all cases.

13. When two or more consonants occur between two vowels, the division is, generally, as in English, between the consonants.

THE FINAL *E.*

14. When the final **e** is preceded by a consonant, as in **type, âge, table, obole,** &c., it is called semi-mute, and represents nothing more than a scarcely audible emission of breath, which disappears with the vanishing sound of the preceding consonant. This semi-mute **e** represents the faintest of our vowel-sounds, similar in all respects to the English **e** sound of *tape, zone, move,* &c.

PRACTICE.

SECOND EXERCISE.* *Deuxième exercice.*

1 1 1 5 **La va-ni-té,** lă vă nee ta.	the vanity.	3 8 7 9 **Le do-mi-no,** luh dŏ mee no.	the domino.
5 7 8 1 **dé-fi, so-fa,** da fee, sŏ fă.	challenge, sofa.	3 5 10 5 **le dé-pu-té,** luh da pŭ ta.	the deputy.
8 7 8 10 **po-li, do-du,** pŏ lee, dŏ dŭ.	polished, plump.	1 5 7 5 **la vé-ri-té,** lă va ree ta.	the truth.
3 2 5 7 5 **le pâ-té, ti-ré,** luh pāh ta, tee ra.	the pie, drawn.	3 9 7 **le rô-ti,** luh ro tee.	the roast-meat.
3 3 10 **le me-nu,** luh muh nŭ.	the bill of fare.	1 8 1 1 **pa-no-ra-ma,** pă nŏ ră mă.	panorama.
7 5 7 5 **fi-dé-li-té,** fee da lee ta.	faithfulness.	8 1 7 5 **mo-ra-li-té,** mŏ ră lee ta.	morality.
3 1 1 9 **le la-va-bo,** luh lă vă bo.	the washstand.	3 8 7 1 1 **le to-ry, za-ra,** luh tŏ ree, ză ră.	the tory, zara.

La vanité, défi, sola, poli, dodu, le pâté, tiré, le menu, fidélité, le lavabo, le domino, le député, la vérité, le roti, panorama, moralité, le tory, zara.

---

* See "Key to the Pronunciation," at the beginning of the book; also at the bottom of this page.

In the Modern French Method of Spelling for Pronunciation (which must naturally be adopted by foreigners for spelling French words), —

1. The consonant is named. 2. The vowel-sound is uttered, which is represented by the vowel or by the assemblage of letters annexed to that consonant. 3. The syllabic sound is now given distinctly.

In the case of polysyllabic words, each successive syllable will, of course, be treated in the same manner; but the first is repeated, and joined to the second when the latter has been spelled; and these two syllables, likewise, to the third; and so on. Thus **La vanité** will be spelled: luh ă lă; vuh ă vă, nuh ee **nee, vănee**; tuh a **ta, văneeta**; lă văneeta. **Défi** will be spelled: duh a **da**, fuh ee **fee, dafee**; &c.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution.

THEORY.

THIRD LESSON. *Troisième leçon.*

THE *EU* SOUND.

15. It is difficult to define the 11th sound, because it has no (recognized) exact equivalent in English. Mere words cannot convey a correct idea of its mixed nature, which partakes of that of **e** in "**e**rmine," and of **u** in "constit**u**tion," completing a scale of three sounds which the student can learn in five minutes from a native, but which it is almost impossible to represent on paper.

But, although not recognized as an element of the English pronunciation, this sound is nevertheless pretty correctly uttered by persons who pronounce the word **first** with protruding and somewhat contracted lips. Here the **i** sound closely resembles the **eu** sound of the French.

Obs. — In order to pronounce the **eu** sound correctly, the mouth should form a sort of funnel, holding back the superabundance of the sonorous air, which, being supplied by the lungs faster than it can escape, produces, at its exit through the small opening of the lips, the somewhat obscure but compact and harmonious **eu** sound.*

---

* Let the student, after having substituted the sound of **e** in **e**rmine for that of **ee** in l**ee**, repeat the operation prescribed on page 4 for the pronunciation of **u**, and the sound ultimately produced will be the French **eu** sound (11th in our scale).

PRACTICE.

THIRD EXERCISE. *Troisième exercice.*

1 8 4 7 4
La ro-be,* **ri-de,** the gown, wrinkle.
lă rŏb', reed'.

10 4 7 4 10 4
u-ne pi-le, lu-ne, a heap, moon.
ŭn' peel', lŭn'.

3 7 4 6 4
le ty-pe, pè-re, the type, father.
luh teep', pĕhr'.

10 4 3 10 4
mû-re, le tu-be, ripe, the tube.
mŭr', luh tūb'.

6 4 6 4
pê-le-mê-le, pell-mell.
pĕhl' - mĕhl'.

1 8 4 9 4
la vo-le, mô-le, the vole, pier.
lă vōl', mōl'.

1 8 4 10 4
la no-ne, du-pe, the nun, dupe.
lă nŏn,' dŭp'.

5 11 4 11
é-meu-te, feu, riot, fire.
a mēūt', fēū.

3 3 11 3 12
le ne-veu, le sou, the nephew, the penny.
luh nuh vēū, luh soo.

1 1 12
a-ma-dou, German tinder.
ă mă doo.

10 4 11 4
u-ne meu-te, a pack of hounds.
ŭn' mēūt'.

3 1 1 4
le ma-la-de, the sick one.
luh mă lăd'.

1 1 8 4
la pa-ro-le, the word.
lă pă rōl'.

12 4 5 12
dou-ze, Pé-rou, twelve, Peru.
dooz', pa roo.

La robe, ride, une pile, lune, le type, père, mûre, le tube, pêle-mêle, la vole, môle, la none, dupe, émeute, feu, le neveu, le sou, amadou, une meute, le malade, la parole, douze, Pérou.

---

* In spelling words ending with a semi-mute syllable, the student, having to name the final **e**, will call it **uh**; and, in pronouncing the final syllable *alone*, he will retain that **uh** sound for greater convenience. Thus, the last syllable of **robe** will be spelled, buh uh **buh**; but, in joining the two syllables for the enunciation of the whole word, the sound uh must necessarily be dismissed: the voice dwells upon the **b** sound, which absorbs the faint breathing represented by the semi-mute **e**. Robe will therefore be spelled: ruh ŏ **rŏ**, buh uh **buh, rŏb'**; and **émeute**: **a**, muh ēū **mēū**, **amēū**; tuh uh **tuh**; **amēūt'**.

Obs. — In the written pronunciation throughout this book, this semi-mute **e** sound is represented either by the conventional character **ĕ**, or simply by an apostrophe (').

THEORY.

FOURTH LESSON. *Quatrième leçon.*

THE NASAL SOUNDS.

16. From the peculiarity of their formation, these sounds present also some difficulty in the way of conveying a clear idea of their true nature; not because they do not exist in English, but because, like the **eu** sound, they are not recognized as elements of its pronunciation.

I will presently demonstrate that three of our four nasal sounds are fairly represented in some English expressions.

For instance, when **I don't want to** is spoken with great emphasis, the stress of the voice resting upon the word **want**, our first nasal sound is uttered in *all its* purity. Let us see: —

If the student pronounce **I don't want to** with force and decision, he will notice that the **t** of **want** is not sounded at all: only one **t** sound is heard, — that of **to**. Let him now drop that word **to**, and pronounce **wan**(t) precisely as he did before, and he will perceive that not only the *t*, but the *n* also, of *want* is silent. Next, let him dismiss **I don't**, and finally, dropping the **w** sound, utter the now isolated, accidental sound represented by **a** of *wa*(*nt*). That sound, if the operation has been carefully performed, will be identical with the first French nasal sound (13th in our scale).

17. Likewise in **Yankee**, the sound represented by **an** is **an** exact equivalent to our second nasal sound (14th).

18. In **don't**, said with earnestness, the **on** sound is absolutely the same as the French nasal sound (15th) represented by that combination.

19. The **un** in **grunt** is a pretty fair representative of our fourth nasal sound (16th in the scale).

Obs. — These last three sounds can easily be obtained by a process similar to that prescribed for the acquisition of the first (§ 16).

PRACTICE.

FOURTH EXERCISE. *Quatrième exercice.*

16 14 15
Un din-don,* a turkey.
ūn dīn dōn.

10 4 13 4
u-ne ban-de, a band.
ŭn' bān̄d'.

1 13 8 7 4
la man-do-li-ne, the mandolin.
lă măn dŏ leen'.

1 13 4
la dan-se, the dance.
lă dāns'.

3 1 1 14
le pa-la-tin, the palatine.
luh pă lă tīn.

3 16 7
le lun-di, on Monday.
luh lūn dee.

10 4 15 4
u-ne son-de, a sounding-line.
ŭn' sōn̄d'.

11 15 1 11
Meu-don, a-veu, Meudon, confession.
mēū dōn, ă vēū.

14 7 7 10
in-di-vi-du, individual.
īn dee vee dŭ.

16 1 1 14
un ta-ma-rin, a tamarind-tree.
ūn tă mă rīn.

3 7 13
le ty-ran, the tyrant.
luh tee rān.

7 15 5
i-non-dé, flooded.
ee nōn da.

16 8 7 15
un po-ti-ron, a pumpkin.
ūn pŏ tee rōn.

1 13 15
a-ban-don, abandonment.
ă bān dōn.

Un dindon, une bande, la mandoline, la danse, le palatin, le lundi, une sonde, Meudon, aveu, individu, un tamarin, le tyran, inondé, un potiron, abandon.

---

* **Un dindon** will be spelled: **ūn**; duh **īn dīn**, duh **ōn dōn**, **dīn-dōn**; **ūn dīndōn**.

Obs. — The student will carefully guard against the natural tendency to sound the **n**. The tongue must absolutely lie flat and motionless as long as the nasal sound lasts. The least infraction of this rule would inevitably defeat the object in view.

In the formation of the nasal sounds, the peculiarity is that the air from the lungs is thrown into the pharyngeal and nasal cavities, and, striking their resounding membranous walls, produces that sort of obscure sonority which so much resembles the nasal ringing, or twang, which characterizes the pronunciation of New-England country people.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān̄, want; īn̄, Yankee; ōn̄, don't; ūn̄, grunt.

THEORY.

FIFTH LESSON. *Cinquième leçon.*

THE TWO IRREGULAR SOUNDS.

20. The 17th vowel-sound, which is generally represented by **oi** and **oy**, is similar to the sound of **wea** in *wear*.

21. The 18th is also represented by **oi**, and is identical with the sound of **wa** in *water*. It occurs in the following ten words only: *bois*, *mois*, *pois*, *poids*, *empois*, *noix*, *noisette*, *trois*, *troisième*, *troisièmement*.

Obs. — The 17th and 18th vowel-sounds are also considered as irregular diphthongs.

General Rule. — The acute **e** (short **e** of the Latin) and the vowel-letters used without accents represent short sounds; the grave accent indicates a semi-long sound; and, with a few exceptions, the circumflex accent (mark of contraction) characterizes the longest vowel-sounds.

CONSONANTS.

Remarks. — As nations attain a higher degree of civilization and refinement, the asperities of their language, little by little, disappear. The guttural, and the harsher and more discordant, consonant sounds, particularly at the end of words, are gradually slighted, and ultimately dropped altogether; the voice naturally seeking to rest upon the softer and more pleasant vowel-sounds. The ear, also, becoming more delicate, would be offended by the continual occurrence of coarse and unnecessarily energetic sounds, and requires a more frequent use of the smooth and harmonious vowel-sounds.

In French this process of softening the pronunciation has been carried to a greater extent than in other languages; and, as a great number of words thus altered in their pronunciation have retained their old orthography, it follows that nearly all the final consonants are silent in our language.

22. However, **b**, **c**, **f**, **l**, **q**, and **r**, final, are still sounded in almost all the words which they terminate.

PRACTICE.

FIFTH EXERCISE. *Cinquième exercice.*

1 17 1 17 4
La foi, la poi-re, the faith, the pear.
lă fweh, lă pwehr'.

12 17 1 4
vou-loir,* toi-le, to wish, linen.
voo lwehr', twehl'.

10 4 17 10 4
u-ne voi-tu-re, a carriage.
ŭn' vweh tŭr'.

1 17 17
la soif,* moi, the thirst, me.
lă swehf, mweh.

1 5 17 4
la mé-moi-re, the memory.
lă ma mwehr'.

8 18 18
le mois, noix, the month, nut.
luh mwah, nwah.

10 18 8 18
du bois, le pois, some wood, the [pea.
dŭ bwah, luh pwah.

16 18 17
un poids,* soi, a weight, one's [self.
ūn pwah, sweh.

18 18 17 4
Em-pois, boî-te, starch, box.
ān pwah, bwēht'.

1 17 10 4
la voi-lu-re, the set of sails
lă vweh lŭr'.

16 5 7 17
un dé-vi-doir, a reel.
ūn da vee dwehr.

1 17 17
sa-voir, poil, to know, hair.
să vwehr, pwehl.

5 7 2 7
bé-nir, bâ-tir, to bless, to build
ba neer, bāh teer.

8 5 16
le dé-funt, the deceased.
luh da fūn.

12 7 8
sou-pir, bol, sigh, bowl.
soo peer, bŏl.

15 10 1
Fond-du-Lac, Fond-du-Lac.
fōn dŭ lăk.

La foi, la poire, vouloir, toile, une voiture, la soif, moi, la mémoire, le mois, noix, du bois, le pois, un poids, soi, empois, boîte, la voilure, un dévidoir, savoir, poil, bénir, bâtir, le défunt, soupir, bol, Fond-du-Lac.

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* **Vouloir, la soif, un poids,** will be spelled: vuh oo **voo,** luh weh ruh **lwehr, voolwehr**; luh ă **lă,** suh weh fuh **swehf, lă swehf**; **ūn,** puh wah **pwah, ūn pwah**; &c.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; **ĕ** or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; **ŏ,** nor; o, also; **ō,** no; **ŭ,** constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; **ān,** want; **īn,** Yankee; **ōn,** don't; **ūn,** grunt; weh, wear; wah, water.

THEORY.

SIXTH LESSON. *Sixième leçon.*

CONSONANTS.

23. **r** final, in polysyllabic words, is silent when it is immediately preceded by **e**.*

24. General Rule. — The final consonants of proper names and words of foreign origin are fully sounded.

25. When a consonant not final nor double terminates a syllable, it is generally sounded.

Ex. — **falourde, piste,** are pronounced *făloord', peest'*.

C.

26. **c** is called *kuh*, and is sounded as **k** in *key* before **a, o, u, l, n, r, t, ce, ci**; also when final.

27. **c** is silent before **q** or another **c** joined to the vowels **a, o, u**, or to the consonants **l, r**. The final **c** is also silent after a nasal sound.

Ex. — **le banc** is pronounced *luh bān*.

28. **c** has the soft sound of **s** in *so*, and is called *suh* before **e, i**, and **y**.

29. **ç** (with the cedilla) is used only before **a, o, u**, and has also the soft sound of **s** in *so*.

30. The cedilla (¸), which is used with the **c** only, is an indication of the soft sound **s**, and therefore acts as a preventive against the hard sound *kuh*.

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* The French **r** is either strongly articulated or altogether silent. There is a marked difference between the French and the English language in the pronunciation of that consonant. In English, the **r** is distinctly pronounced at the beginning of words only. In the middle and at the end of words it is generally slurred, — gliding into an insignificant sound; as in *iron, myrrh, cur*, &c.

In French, when the **r** is sounded, it is strongly rolled and fully articulated with even greater force than in the English word *roaring*.

PRACTICE.

SIXTH EXERCISE. *Sixième exercice.*

3 8 1 **Le bo-cal,** luh bŏ kăl.	the glass-bowl.	1 5 1 10 **Ca-fé, ca-duc,** kă fa, kă dŭk.	coffee, decrepit.
1 1 1 4 **la fa-ça-de,** lă fă săd'.	the frontage.	5 5 7 7 5 **bé-né-di-ci-té,** ba na dee see ta.	benediction.
16 8 8 6 **un co-lo-nel,** ūn kŏ lŏ nehl.	a colonel.	8 10 4 **oc-cul-te,** ŏ kŭlt'.	occult.
5 5 7 4 **bé-né-fi-ce,** ba na fees'.	benefit.	7 10 5 1 **il suc-cé-da,** eel sŭk sa dă.	he did succeed.
3 1 15 **me-na-çons,** muh nă sōn.	let us threaten.	1 7 9 **Ca-lyp-so,** kă leep so.	Calypso.
10 4 14 4 **u-ne pin-ce,** ŭn' pĭns'.	a pair of pincers.	3 1 1 15 **le ma-ca-ron,** luh mă kă rōn.	the macaroon.
1 3 15 **la le-çon,** lă luh sōn.	the lesson.	1 1 1 4 **ca-ra-va-ne,** kă ră văn'.	caravan.
1 10 10 4 **la cul-bu-te,** lă kŭl bŭt'.	the somersault.	1 1 1 4 **sa ca-ba-ne,** să kă băn'.	his cabin.
10 10 1 4 **suc-cur-sa-le,** sŭ kŭr săl'.	branch office.	16 1 1 5 **un ca-na-pé,** ūn kă nă pa.	a sofa.

Le bocal, la façade, un colonel, bénéfice, menaçons, une pince, la leçon, la culbute, succursale, café, caduc, bénédicité, occulte, il succéda, Calypso, le macaron, caravane, sa cabane, un canapé,

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ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water.

THEORY.

SEVENTH LESSON. *Septième leçon.*

CONSONANTS.

G.

31. **g** is sounded as in *go, fig*, before **a, o, u, l, m, r, d**; and is called *guh.*

32. Before **e, i, y**, it has the soft sound of **z** in *glazier;* and is called *zhuh.*

33. In **gu** preceding **e, i**, or **y**, the **u** is silent, being used merely as an orthographic letter to indicate that the **g** retains its hard sound (as in *go*).

H.

34. The French **h**, called "aspirate" and "mute," is *never sounded*, and, like all other silent letters, is not named in spelling for pronunciation.

J.

35. **j**, which is *always* pronounced as **z** in *glazier* (precisely as **g** soft), is never doubled, never followed by another consonant, and never final in *French words.* It is used with all the vowels, but can be joined to **i** and **y** only by the elision of **e** before words beginning with those letters.

L.

36. **l** has two distinct sounds, — the natural and the liquid sounds.

37. **l** natural is sounded as in English in *level, lily.*

38. **l** liquid is pronounced as **y** in *yes, year.*

39. General Rule. — **l** is liquid when, in the same syllable, it is immediately preceded by **i.**

Q.

40. With the exception of **coq** and **cinq**, **q** is always followed by **u**; and the two letters **qu** are generally pronounced as **k** in *key.*

PRACTICE.

SEVENTH EXERCISE. *Septième exercice.*

5 10 1 7 5 **Ré-gu-la-ri-té,** ra ḡu lă ree ta.	regularity.	9 7 1 **Hô-pi-tal,** ō pee tăl.	hospital.
10 1 1 1 **tu a-ga-ças,** tŭ ă ḡă să.	thou didst tease.	8 8 4 **hor-lo-ge,** ŏr lŏzh'.	time-keeper.
1 12 8 4 **la rou-geo-le,** lă roo zhŏl'.	the measles.	16 12 12 **un jou-jou,** ūn zhoo zhoo.	a plaything.
1 1 15 **va-ga-bond,** vă ḡă bōn.	vagrant.	3 10 10 4 **le ju-ju-be,** luh zhŭ zhŭb'.	jujube.
16 5 7 15 **un gué-ri-don,** ūn ḡa ree dōn.	a round-table.	15 1 14 **mon jar-din,** mōn zhăr dīn.	my garden.
1 7 1 4 **la gui-ta-re,** lă ḡee tăr'.	the guitar.	3 15 5 7 **re-con-qué-rir,*** [again. ruh kōn ka reer.	to conquer
1 1 10 4 **la ga-geu-re,** lă ḡă zhŭr'.	the wager.	1 3 7 **ma-ro-quin,*** mă rŏ kīn.	morocco-leather.
3 7 4 **le gyp-se,** luh zheeps'.	gypsum.	7 7 4 **ty-pi-que,** tee peek'.	typical.
7 9 1 4 **Gui-zot, ba-gue,** ḡee zo, băg'.	Guizot, ring.	12 17 **pour-quoi,** poor kweh.	why.

Régularité, tu agaças, la rougeole, vagabond, une guéridon, la guitare, la gageure, le gypse, Guizot, bague, hôpital, horloge, un joujou, le jujube, mon jardin, reconquérir, maroquin, typique, pourquoi.

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* **Reconquérir, maroquin,** &c., will be spelled: ruh uh **ruh,** kuh ōn, **kōn, ruhkōn,** kuh a **ka, ruhkōnka,** ruh ee ruh **reer, ruhkōnkareer;** muh **ă mă,** ruh **ŏ rŏ, mărŏ,** kuh **īn kīn, mărŏkīn;** &c.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yānkee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier.

THEORY.

EIGHTH LESSON. *Huitième leçon.*

CONSONANTS.

S.

41. **s** between two vowels has the sound of **z** in *zone*, and is called *zuh;* everywhere else it is pronounced as **s** in *so*, and is called *suh.*

TI.

42. The combination **ti** is pronounced *see* in cases when, in English, it sounds as **sh** in *she.*

Ex. — **action, patient,** pronounced *ăk see ōn, pă see ān.*

X.

43. **x** is, in French, pronounced in five different ways: —

1°. as **gz**, and is then called *gzuh.* 1st, At the beginning of words. 2d, In the particle **ex** followed by a vowel.

2°. as **ks.** 1st, Between two vowels. 2d, Before **ca, co, cu,** and **qu.** 3d, Before any consonant, *h* and *s* excepted. 4th, When final and sounded. It is then called *ksuh.*

3°. as **k**, before **ce, cé, cè,** and **s**; and is called *kuh.*

4°. as **s** in *so.* In *soixante* and its compounds and derivatives, in *Aix-les-Bains,* in *dix-sept,* and in *six* and *dix* used without a substantive. It then takes the name *suh.*

Obs. — The **x** of *dix* and *six* is silent before a *noun* or an *adjective* beginning with a consonant; but it takes the **z** sound before a vowel or a mute **h**, and is then called *zuh.*

5°. as **z** in *zone;* in *deuxième, sixième, sixain, dixième, dix-huit, dix-neuf;* also when final and carried to the next word beginning with a vowel or a mute **h.** It then assumes the name *zuh.* (See §§ 12, 13.)

PRACTICE.

EIGHTH EXERCISE. *Huitième exercice.*

7 17 7 1 **Il moi-si-ra,** eel mweh zee ră.	it will mould.	5 6 10 4 **Ex-cès, lu-xe,** akʇ seh, lŭks'.	excess, luxury.
1 7 7 15 **la dic-tion,*** lă deek see ōn.	the diction.	5 7 7 7 15 **e-xhi-bi-tion,** a gzee bee see ōn.	exhibition.
16 1 7 13 **un pa-tient,*** ūn pă see ān.	a patient.	17 13 4 **soi-xan-te,** sweh sānt'.	sixty.
7 5 6 **Xi-mé-nés,** gzee ma nehs.	Ximenes.	5 10 4 **ex-cu-ses,** aksʇ kŭz'.	excuses.
5 1 7 15 **e-xa-mi-nons,** a gză mee nōn.	let us examine.	5 7 8 7 **Fé-lix, o-nyx,** fa leeks, ŏ neeks.	Felix, onyx.
5 8 7 4 **e-xo-ti-que,*** a gzŏ teek'.	exotic.	5 5 13 **ex-cé-dant,** akʇ sa dān.	exceeding.
5 9 7 7 15 **ex-po-si-tion,*** aksʇ po zee see ōn.	exposure.	5 10 13 **ex-su-dant,** akʇ sŭ dān.	perspiring.

Il moisira, la diction, un patient, Ximénés, examinons, exotique, exposition, excès, luxe, exhibition, soixante, excuses, Félix, onyx, excédant, exsudant.

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* **Diction, patient, exotique,** and **exposition** will be spelled: duh ee kuh **deek,** suh ee **ōn seeōn, deekseeōn**; puh **ă pă,** suh ee **ān seean, păseean**; a ksuh **aks,** puh o **po, akspo,** zuh ee **zee, akspozee,** suh ee **ōn seeōn, akspozeeseeōn**; a, gzuh **ŏ gzŏ, agzŏ,** tuh ee **tee, agzŏtee,** kuh uh **kuh, agzŏteek'.**

ʇ The student will remember that, in the written pronunciation, the **a,** without any mark, *must invariably* be sounded as **a** in late, regardless of the letters which precede or follow it.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier.

THEORY.

NINTH LESSON. *Neuvième leçon.*

COMBINED CONSONANTS.

44. The combined or inseparable consonants are never separated in the syllabification of words. They are considered as one articulation, and pronounced accordingly in one explosion, or with one impulsion of the voice.

THE TWENTY-THREE GROUPS OF COMBINED CONSONANTS.

1. **bl**,* as in **bl**ur, called bluh.
2. **br**, ,, **br**ush, ,, bruh.
3. **ch**, ,, ma**ch**ine, ,, shuh.
4. **chr**, ,, **chr**omo, ,, kruh.
5. **cl**, ,, **cl**ub, ,, kluh.
6. **cr**, ,, **cr**ush, ,, kruh.
7. **dr**, ,, **dr**um, ,, druh.
8. **fl**, ,, **fl**ush, ,, fluh.
9. **fr**, ,, **fr**ush, ,, fruh.
10. **gl**, ,, **gl**um, ,, gluh.
11. **gn**, as **ng** in sing**ing**, ,, gnuh.
12. **gr**, as in **gr**udge, ,, gruh.
13. **ph**, as in **ph**ial, called fuh.
14. **phl**, ,, **phl**egm, ,, fluh.
15. **phr**, ,, **phr**ase, ,, fruh.
16. **pl**, ,, **pl**um, ,, pluh.
17. **pr**, ,, **pr**ussia, ,, pruh.
18. **rh**, ,, **rh**umb, ,, ruh.
19. **th**, as **t** in **t**ub, ,, tuh.
20. **thl**, as **tl** in **tl**ing, ,, tluh.
21. **thr**, as **tr** in **tr**udge, ,, truh.
22. **tr**, as **tr** in **tr**udge, ,, truh.
23. **vr**, as in **vr**ench, ,, vruh.

45. DOUBLE CONSONANTS.—When a consonant is doubled, the first is generally silent, but by no means useless, for it indicates that the syllable to which it belongs is short.

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* The pronunciation of English words ending with **e** preceded by combined consonants is peculiar. The two final letters interchange places: the **e**, assuming what is known as the obscure **u** sound, is virtually intercalated between the two preceding consonants. Thus, **amiable**, **eagle**, **centre**, **waffle**, &c., are pronounced *amiabul*, *eagul*, *centur*, *wafful*, &c. This never happens in French. The two consonants adhere to each other as closely as at the beginning of words; and the two consonant sounds, squeezed into one single articulation, come out in one explosion of the voice. Thus, **aimable**, **aigle**, **centre**, **rafle**, &c., are regularly pronounced, *aimabl'*, *aigl'*, *centr'*, *rafl'*, &c. The strength of the voice resting upon the penult, the sounding breath expires upon the last consonant of the final syllable.

PRACTICE.

NINTH EXERCISE. *Neuvième exercice.*

8 13 15 **Le chant,* blond,**	the singing,	16 7 1 5 **Un pry-ta-née,**	a prytaneum.
luh shāñ, blōñ.	[flaxen.	ūñ pree tă na.	
16 9 12 **un gros clou,**	a big nail.	10 4 9 4 7 **u-ne drô-le-rie,**	a drollery.
ūñ g̃ro kloo.		ŭn' drōl' ree.	
1 10 10 4 **la brû-lu-re,**	the burn.	8 1 7 4 **chro-ma-ti-que,**	chromatic.
lă brū lŭr'.		krŏ mă teek'.	
10 4 10 4 **u-ne flû-te,**	a flute.	1 10 1 7 5 **la fru-ga-li-té,**	the frugality.
ŭn' flūt'.		lă frū g̃ă lee ta.	
1 7 1 4 **la gri-ma-ce,**	the wry face.	5 8 8 7 **phlé-bo-lo-gie,**	[veins. treatise on the
lă g̃ree măs'.		fla bŏ lŏ zhee.	
8 8 5 4 **chro-no-mè-tre,**	chronometer.	6 1 7 **phleg-ma-sie,***	phlegmasia.
krŏ nŏ mehtr'.		flehg̃ mă zee.	
10 4 2 4 **u-ne phra-se,**	a sentence.	5 8 6 4 **phé-no-mè-ne,**	phenomenon.
ŭn' frāhz'.		fa nŏ mehn'.	
5 8 8 7 **phlé-bo-to-mie,***	bleeding.	5 2 1 **thé-â-tral,**	theatrical.
fla bŏ tŏ mee.		ta āh trăl.	
5 8 8 7 **phré-no-lo-gie,**	phrenology.	8 7 4 **chro-ni-que,**	chronicle.
fra nŏ lŏ zhee.		krŏ neek'.	

Le chant, blond, un gros clou, la brûlure, une flûte, la grimace, chronomètre, une phrase, phlébotomie, phrénologie, un prytanée, une drôlerie, chromatique, la frugalité, phlébologie, phlegmasie, phénomène, théâtral, chronique.

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* **Chant, phlébotomie, phlegmasie,** &c., will be spelled: shuh ā̃ **shāñ**; fluh a **fla**, buh ŏ **bŏ**, **flabŏ**, tuh ŏ **tŏ**, **flabŏtŏ**, muh ee **mee**, **flabŏtŏmee**; fluh eh gub **flehg̃**, muh ă **mă**, **flehg̃mă**, zuh ee **zee**, **flehg̃măzee**; &c.

THEORY.

TENTH LESSON. *Dixième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS.

46. The first vowel-sound (*a* in as) is represented:

1°. By **a** without accent (except in the cases stated in the next lesson).

2°. By **à**. (Here the grave accent is used to distinguish words containing the same letters, but having a different meaning.)

3°. By **ea**. (This combination occurs after **g**. The **e**, which is here a mere orthographic letter, is used to indicate that the **g** retains its soft sound as **z** in *glazier*.)

4°. By **â** and **eâ**; but only in the terminations *âmes*, *âtes*, *ât*, *eâmes*, *eâtes*, *eât*, of the verbs of the first conjugation.*

5°. By **ai** before **l** liquid.†

6°. By **ai** before **ll** liquid, but only in *médaille*, *médailliste*, *médaillier*, *médaillon*, *bataillon*; in all the tenses of *travailler*, *détailler*, *ravitailler*; and in those of *falloir*, *valoir*, *faillir*, *saillir*, *jaillir*, and *tressaillir*, which contain the combination *aill*, also, in their derivatives.

7°. By the **e** of *emm* in the middle of words.

8°. By the **e** of *enn* in *s'ennuiter*, *solennel*, *hennir*, and in words of the same radical.

47. Concerning the letter **a**. — When two **a**'s occur at the beginning of words, only one is heard; as in **Aalen**, **Aar**, **Aarun**, **Aarbourg**, **Aarrhus**, **aavora**, which are pronounced *Alen*, *Ar*, *Arun*, *Arbourg*, &c. **Aaron** is pronounced *Aron* in poetry, but in prose the two *a*'s are felt.

In the middle of words the **a**'s form two distinct syllables: **Baal**, **Isaac**, **Balaam**, &c., are pronounced *Ba-al*, *I-sa-ac*, *Ba-la-am*.

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* The circumflex accent, which is in French, as it is in Latin, the sign of contraction, indicates the suppression of a letter, — *s* in the case above, *allasmes*, *allastes*, &c. In these terminations it does not alter the **a** sound in its quality, but only and slightly in its quantity, causing it to be a little longer.

† **l** liquid, it will be remembered, is pronounced as **y** in *yes*.

PRACTICE.

TENTH EXERCISE. *Dixième exercice.*

12 5 1 15
Nous dé-tail-lons,* we retail.
noo da tă yōn.

15 1 7 1 4
on ra-vi-tail-le, they provision.
ōn ră vee tă yĕ.

3 3 1 4
que je vail-le, that I may be [worth.
kuh zhuh vă yĕ.

10 5 1
du bé-tail, some cattle.
dŭ ba tă yĕ.

12 13 1 4
vous man-geâ-tes, you did eat.
voo mān zhăt'.

10 5 7 1
tu gé-mi-ras, thou shalt bemoan.
tŭ zha mee ră.

3 7 1
le vi-trail, the stained glass.
luh vee tră yĕ.

12 15 1 4
nous son-geâ-mes, we thought.
noo sōn zhăm'.

16 8 1
Un por-tail, a portal.
ūn pŏr tă yĕ.

1 1 7 1 1
Ba-al, I-sa-ac, Baal, Isaac.
bă ăl, ee ză ăk.

1 8 1
aa-vo-ra, palm-trees.
ă vŏ ră.

1 1 4
la fem-me,* the woman.
lă făm'.

8 1 7 5
so-len-ni-té, solemnity.
sŏ lă nee ta.

7 1 7 1
il hen-ni-ra, it will neigh.
eel ă nee ră.

3 1
le bras, the arm.
luh bră.

7 1 7
il jail-lit, it springs.
eel zhă yee.

Nous détaillons, on ravitaille, que je vaille, du bétail, vous mangeâtes, tu gémiras, le vitrail, nous songeâmes, un portail, Baal, Isaac, aavora, la femme, solennité, il hennira, le bras, il jaillit.

---

* **Nous détaillons** will be spelled: nuh oo **noo**; duh a **da**, tuh **ă tă**, **dată**, yuh **ōn yōn**, **datăyōn**; **noo datăyōn**. **La femme** will be spelled: luh **ă lă**; fuh **ă fă**, muh uh **muh**, **făm'**; **lă făm'**; &c.

ă, as; ah, **ā**h, father; uh, ermine; **ĕ** or ', move; a, late; eh, met; **ē**h, there; ee, police; **ŏ**, nor; o, also; **ō**, no; **ŭ**, constitution; **ēū**, first; oo, too; **ān**, want; **īn**, Yankee; **ōn**, don't; **ūn**, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; **g̃**, go; zh, glazier; **gn̄**, singing; **y̆**, yes.

THEORY.

ELEVENTH LESSON. *Onzième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

47. Concerning the letter **a**. — When **a** is preceded or followed by **o**, it generally retains its proper sound; and the **o**, detached from it, forms a distinct syllable: **cacao, chaos, Pharaon, Laodicée, Laocoon, Bilbao, caoutchouc, aorte, aoûter, oasis, boa, Goa, Antigoa,** &c., are pronounced *ca-ca-o, cha-os, o-a-sis, bo-a,* &c.

a is silent in **taon, Saint-Laon, Août, aoûteron, Saône, toast, curaçao, aoriste, saoul, saouler**; pronounced *ton, Saint-Lon, oût, oûteron, Sône, tost, cuiraço, oriste, sou, sou-lé.* On the contrary, **o** is null in **faon, faonner, Laon, paon, paonne, paonneau, Craon**; pronounced *fan, fanner, Lan, pan, panne, panneau, Cran.*

Mme. de Staël is pronounced *stahl* or *sta-ël:* either pronunciation is correct.

48. The second vowel-sound (as **a** in *father*) is represented by **â** and **eâ**, except, as we have seen in the preceding lesson, in the terminations of verbs, — *âmes, âtes, ât, eâmes, eâtes, eât.*

49. **a**, without accent, represents also the second vowel-sound.

1°. Before **s** and **z** final, except in verbs and in **bras**, *arm.*
2°. In the derivatives of words ending in **as** (few exceptions).
3°. Before **se, ze**, and **rr** (generally).
4°. In words borrowed from the Latin.
5°. In **ai** before **ll** liquid.
6°. Before **tion.**
7°. In the syllables **qua** and **gua** when the **u** is sounded as **oo** in *too.* (This rule will be fully explained further on.)

PRACTICE.

ELEVENTH EXERCISE. *Onzième exercice.*

2 2 4
Bas, bas-se, low, low (f.).
bah, bahs'.

12 1 2 15
nous ra-mas-sons, we gather up.
noo ră mah sōn.

16 2 4 2 4
un va-se, ga-ze, a vase, gauze.
ūn vahz', gahz'.

1 10 2 4
la mu-raĭl-le,* the wall.
lă mŭ rah yĕ.

1 2 4
la paĭl-le,* the straw.
lă pah yĕ.

3 3 2 3 2
le re-pas, le gaz, the meal, the [gas.
luh ruh pah, luh gahz.

7 15 2
ils sont las, they are tired.
eel sōn lah.

2 7 10 4
las-si-tu-de, fatigue.
lah see tud'.

3 1 2
Le da-mas, the damask.
luh dă mah.

1 2 5
da-mas-sé, damasked.
dă mah sa.

2 2 4 5 2
ras, ra-se, dé-gât, close-shaved, [havoc.
rah rahz', da gah.

16 2 2 5
un pas, pas-ser, a step, to pass.
ūn pah, pah sa.

10 4 1 2 4
u-ne ba-taĭl-le, a battle.
ŭn' bă tah yĕ.

1 8 2 7 15
la vo-ca-ti-on, the vocation.
lă vŏ kah see ōn.

12 2 10 6 4
qua-dru-pè-de, quadruped.
koo ah drŭ pehd'.

2 5 2 6
a-ve, pa-ter, ave, pater.
ah va, pah tehr.

Bas, basse, nous ramassons, un vase, gaze, la muraille, la paille, le repas, le gaz, ils sont las, lassitude, le damas, damassé, ras, rase, dégât, un pas, passer, une bataille, la vocation, quadrupède, ave, pater.

---

* **Muraille, paille,** &c., will be spelled: muh ŭ **mŭ**, ruh ah **rah, mŭrah**, yuh uh **yuh, mŭrahyĕ** ; puh ah **pah**, yuh uh **yuh, pahyĕ** ; &c.

ă, as ; ah, āh, father ; uh, ermine ; ĕ or ', move ; a, late ; eh, met ; eh, there ; ee, police ; ŏ, nor ; o, also ; ō, no ; ŭ, constitŭtion ; ēū, first ; oo, too ; āñ, want ; īñ, Yankee ; ōñ, don't ; ūñ, grunt ; weh, wear ; wah, water ; g̃, go ; zh, glazier ; g̃n, singing ; y̆, yes.

THEORY.

TWELFTH LESSON. *Douzième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

50. **a** without accent is also sounded as **a** in *father* in the following words and those of the same radical: **accabler, gare! bah! occasion, chalet, ah! flamme, rare, tasse, échasse, Jeanne, rafle, miracle, jaser, calfat, allah! classe, casser, sabre, fable, jadis, lazzi, gazouiller, racler, lacer, grasseyer,** and a few others.

51. The third vowel-sound, which is identical with the sound of **e** in *ermine*, is represented by **e**, without accent, in monosyllabic words, and in syllables not final, containing no other vowel-letter than that **e**, and in *gue* and *que*.

This rich and well-characterized sound is also represented by the following combinations: —

1°. **eu, eue, œu,** but only before **b, f, l, il** liquid, **n** not final, **p, r,** and **v.**

2°. **œi, uei,** before **l** liquid.

Obs. — But **eu** initial, whether followed or not by any of the consonants enumerated above, always represents the 11th sound (as **i** in *first*).

52. When the unaccented **e** is the only vowel-letter of two or three successive syllables respectively, occurring at the beginning of a word, as in **recevoir, redevenir,** &c., the sound of one or two of those **e**'s is dropped, at the option of the speaker, so as to obtain rapidity and greater ease and smoothness in the pronunciation.

Obs. — This sound (**e** as in *ermine*) is the *only vowel-sound* that is occasionally slighted in French. In conversation, that unaccented **e** is invariably silent, whenever the consonant before it can be pronounced either with the vowel preceding that consonant, or with the vowel beginning the syllable or word which immediately follows the **e**; precisely as, in English, in **intimately, pure affection**; pronounced *intimatly, pur affection.*

PRACTICE.

TWELFTH EXERCISE. *Douzième exercice.*

3 3 3 4
Le veuf, seu-le, the widower, [alone.
luh vuhf, suhl'.

1 3 3
la peur, l'œuf,* the fear, the egg.
lă puhr, luhf.

3 4 3 4
neu-ve, l'heu-re, new, the hour.
nuhv', luhr'.

3 11 11 3 4
le vœu, l'Eu-ro-pe, the vow, [Europe.
luh vēū, lēū rŏp'.

1 3 11
ma-lheu-reux,† unfortunate.
mă luh rēū.

1 1 3
l'a-ma-teur, the amateur.
lă mă tuhr.

3 1 4
l'œil-la-de,‡ the glance.
luh yăd'.

12 4 3 4 15
Nous re-de-ve-nons, we become [again.
noo r' duhv' nōn.

3 12 3
l'œil, dou-leur, the eye, grief.
luhyĕ, doo luhr.

16 11
un nœud, a knot.
ūn nēū.

16 3
un bœuf, an ox.
ūn buhf.

1 3
l'ac-cueil, the greeting.
lă kuhyĕ.

8 3 11
l'or-gueil-leux,§ the proud one.
lŏr gŭh yēū.

10 1 3 1
tu ac-cueil-las, thou welcomedst.
tŭ ă kuh yă.

Le veuf, seule, la peur, l'œuf, neuve, l'heure, le vœu, l'Europe, malheureux, l'amateur, l'œillade, nous redevenons, l'œil, douleur, un nœud, un bœuf, l'accueil, l'orgueilleux, tu accueillas.

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* The apostrophe (') is used in French to indicate the elision of a vowel. It does not affect, in the least, the sound of the consonant which precedes it, nor of the vowel which follows.

† **Malheureux** is etymologically divided thus: mal-heu-reux; but its pronunciation requires the division given in the exercise above.

‡ **L'œillade**, &c., will be spelled: luh uh **luh**, yuh ă **yă**, **luhyă**, duh uh **duh**, **luhyădĕ**.

§ **L'orgueilleux** is also pronounced lŏr ga yēū.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

THEORY.

THIRTEENTH LESSON. *Treizième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

53. In **ress** at the beginning of words, the **e** is sounded as in e*rmine*, r*essource*, r*essembler*, r*essort*, &c. But in **ressui, ressuciter, ressuyer,** the first **e** has the value of **a** in *late.*

54. In **dessus, dessous, cheptel,** the **e** sounds as in e*rmine.*

55. Fourth Vowel-Sound. — The semi-mute **e** (as in *mov*e) represents an obscure sound, or rather an emission of breath hardly audible, — a mere vanishing of the voice. It really represents a want of sound in the escaping breath, and not a distinct vowel-sound.

56. The semi-mute **e** is not exclusively French: it exists also in a number of English words. For instance, in **basement, ceaseless, enticement, immediately, move, zone, take, bore,** &c., the *nearly silent* **e** is precisely similar to the semi-mute **e** of the French, which is indistinct, feeble, and the faintest of our vowel-sounds.

57. **e** not initial, and unaccented, of course, is semi-mute:

1°. When final and preceded by a consonant (in words of more than one syllable).

2°. Before a single consonant not final, **x** excepted.

3°. Before two consonants, the second being **l** or **r.**

4°. In **es** at the end of words of more than one syllable.

5°. In **ent,** termination of the third person plural of verbs.

Obs. — The semi-mute **e** forms naturally semi-mute syllables.

58. A semi-mute syllable generally lengthens the sound of the syllable preceding it.

59. **e** final preceded by a vowel is altogether silent, but not useless:

1°. It lengthens the sound of the preceding vowel.

2°. It is generally the distinctive mark of the feminine gender.

PRACTICE.

THIRTEENTH EXERCISE. *Treizième leçon.*

1 4 8 10 **La re-te-nue,** lă r' tuh nŭ.	the reserve.	7 8 4 17 **Ils se re-voient,** eel suh r' vweh.	[other again. they see each
3 5 4 5 **le sé-ne-vé,** luh sa n' va.	the charlock.	7 1 4 **il par-le,*** eel părl'.	he speaks.
3 4 14 **le ve-nin,** luh v' nĭn.	the venom.	7 1 4 **ils par-lent,** eel părl'.	they speak.
7 5 4 8 4 **ils dé-ve-lop-pent,** eel da v' lŏp'.	they unfold.	8 13 4 7 **for-fan-te-rie,** fŏr făn t' ree.	bragging.
7 8 5 12 **ils se dé-vouent,** eel suh da voo.	[themselves. they devote	5 15 4 10 **dé-con-ve-nue,** da kōn v' nŭ.	discomfiture.
7 6 4 **ils mè-nent,** eel mehn'.	they lead.	9 7 4 **to-ni-que,** to neek.	tonic.
16 4 14 **un se-quin,** ūn s' kĭn.	a sequin.	14 4 **quin-ze,** kĭnz'.	fifteen.
16 4 6 4 **un re-mè-de,** ūn r' mehd'.	a remedy.	1 1 8 7 **l'a-na-to-mie,** lă nă tŏ mee.	the anatomy.

La retenue, le sénevé, le venin, ils développent, ils se devouent, ils mènent, un sequin, un remède, ils se revoient, il parle, ils parlent, forfanterie, déconvenue, tonique, quinze, l'anatomie.

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* The e of the termination *ent* of the third person plural of verbs was formerly sounded. Now, without being sounded, it borrows however from the consonants *nt* which follow it a value in quantity which it has not in the singular; and this quantitative difference between the singular and plural should always be felt.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āĭ, want; ĭ, Yankee; ōĭ, don't; ūĭ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gĭ, singing; y, yes.

THEORY.

FOURTEENTH LESSON. *Quatorzième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

60. In poetry, and particularly in singing, the **e**, which in prose would be semi-mute or altogether silent, is generally fully sounded.

61. **e**, without accent, is therefore sounded with different degrees of force and distinctness, according to place and circumstances.

In polysyllabic words, the medial **e** is either sounded distinctly, as in *comprenons*, or slighted in its pronunciation, as in **maintenant**; and very often, as we have already seen, its sound is dropped altogether, its function being simply to give a full sound to the preceding consonant. We generally drop the **e** sound whenever it is possible to do so. For instance, it is easier to pronounce **soutenir, maintenant, convenable, bonnement,** without the **e** sound, — thus: *soutnir*, *maintnant*, *convnable*, *bonnment*; consequently to drop the **e** sound in such words is correct. On the other hand, it is easier to give the medial **e** its full sound (as in **e**rmine) when it is preceded by combined consonants, or some soft or liquid sounds, such as are represented by **r, l, s**; or when a semi-mute syllable whose **e** sound is dropped, immediately precedes it, as in *Charlemagne*, *considérablement*, *comprenons*, *redemandons*, &c.: therefore, in this case, the rule is to pronounce the **e** distinctly.*

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* Obs. — When the semi-mute **e** is not preceded by a double consonant (rr excepted), it lengthens the syllable before it; and if that syllable is already a long one by its nature, such as those formed by nasal vowels or diphthongs, its position before the semi-mute **e** makes it, necessarily, still longer.

PRACTICE.

FOURTEENTH EXERCISE. *Quatorzième exercice.*

4 7 4 15 **Le vi-gne-ron,** l' veeg̃n' rōn.	the vine-dresser.	1 7 4 7 10 **La fil-le, ci-guë,†** lă feeỹ', see g̃ŭ	the girl, hem-[lock.
10 4 7 4 **u-ne li-gne,** ŭn' leeg̃n'.	a line.	1 17 10 7 **la froi-du-re,** lă frweh dŭr'.	the coldness.
1 13 1 4 **la cam-pa-gne,** lă kaā̃ păg̃n'.	the country.	7 9 8 7 **phi-lo-so-phie,** fee lo zŏ fee.	philosophy.
1 1 7 4 5 **la na-ï-ve-té,*** lă nă eev' ta.	the artlessness.	7 3 4 **ils meu-blent,** eel muh bl'.	they furnish.
7 1 1 4 **il tra-vail-le,** eel tră văỹĕ.	he works.	7 3 4 **il meu-ble,** eel muh bl'.	he furnishes.
7 1 1 4 **ils tra-vail-lent,** eel tră văỹĕ.	they work.	4 3 4 **le peu-ple,** l' puh pl'.	the people.

Le vigneron, une ligne, la campagne, la naïveté, il travaille, ils travaillent, la fille, ciguë, la froidure, philosophie, ils meublent, il meuble, le peuple.

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* The diæresis (¨), *diérèse*, or *tréma*, is used over **e**, **i**, and **u** (ë, ï, ü) to indicate that these vowels are not combined with the preceding one, but form a distinct syllable, and should be pronounced separately, retaining, of course, their proper sound.

† We have seen (page 18) that in **gu** followed by **e**, **i**, or **y**, the **u** is an orthographic letter, and as such silent; but that rule has the following exception: viz., when **e** is added to form the feminine of an adjective ending in the masculine in **gu**, that addition of **e** does not cause the **u** — which is, naturally, fully sounded in the masculine — to become silent in the feminine, inasmuch as it is not the **u**, but the **e**, which is the orthographic letter in this case. The diæresis, then, over the ë, indicates that the latter does not affect the regular pronunciation of the **u**.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; aā̃, want; īm, Yankee; ōū, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n, singing; ỹ, yes.

THEORY.

FIFTEENTH LESSON. *Quinzième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

62. In the termination **ent** of the third person plural of verbs, the **e** is silent together with **nt**, mark of the plural; but, according to rule, **nt** lengthens the preceding syllable: hence, **il parle** and **ils parlent**, **il prie** and **ils prient**, differ, but only in the quantity, or duration of sound, the plural being longer than the singular.

63. It must be remembered that the termination **ent** is silent in the *third person* PLURAL *of verbs only:* everywhere else the **e** of that termination coalesces with the **n**, forming a nasal sound which is fully and distinctly pronounced. The following list will sufficiently illustrate this rule: —

7 1 10
Ils affluent, they abound.
eel ză flŭ.

7 15 4
ils content, they relate.
eel kōnt'.

7 15 6 4
ils convergent, they converge.
eel kōn vehrzh'.

7 13 7
ils envient, they envy.
eel zān vee.

7 5 5 7
ils expédient, they despatch.
eel zaks pa dee.

7 5 6 4
ils excellent, they excel.
eel zaks ehl'.

7 5 6 4
ils précèdent, they precede.
eel pra sehd'.

16 1 10 13
Un affluent, a tributary stream.
ūn nă flŭ ān.

7 6 15 13
il est content, he is contented.
eel eh kōn tān.

15 6 13
convergent (adj.), convergent.
kōn vehr zhān.

7 13 7 14
il en vient, he comes thence.
eel ān vee n̄.

16 5 5 7 13
un expédient, an expedient.
ūn naks pa dee ān.

6 5 5 13
c'est excellent, that is excellent.
seh taks a lān.

16 5 5 13
un précédent, a precedent.
ūn pra sa dān.

PRACTICE.

FIFTEENTH EXERCISE. *Quinzième exercice.*

7 1 6 4 **Ils adhèrent,** eel ză dehr'.	they adhere.	16 1 5 13 **Un adhérent,** ūn nă da rāñ.	an adherent.
7 15 7 **ils convient,** eel kōñ vee.	they invite.	7 15 7 14 **il convient,** eel kōñ vee ĩn.	it is suitable.
7 7 6 4 **ils diffèrent,** eel def fehr'.	they defer.	6 7 5 13 **c'est différent,** seh dee fa rāñ.	it is different.
7 5 7 1 4 **ils équivalent,** eel za kee văl.	they are equivalent.	5 7 1 13 **l'équivalent,** la kee vă lāñ.	the equivalent.
7 5 7 4 **ils négligent,** eel na gleezh'.	they neglect.	16 5 7 13 **un négligent,** ūñ na glee zhāñ.	a neglectful one.
7 5 7 4 **ils président,** eel pra zeed.	they preside.	4 5 7 13 **le président,** l' pra zee dāñ.	the president.
7 5 7 4 **ils résident,** eel ra zeed'.	they reside.	16 5 7 13 **un résident,** ūñ ra zee dāñ.	a resident.

NOTE. — In regard to quantity, one thing should be borne in mind; viz., that syllables are not measured according to the *accidental* slowness or rapidity of their pronunciation, but relatively to the immutable proportions which make them short or long. Thus, of two persons, one may excessively lengthen his words, the other may hurry and sputter, and still both may duly and equally attend to the quantity; for, although the sputterer may have pronounced a long syllable quicker than his companion a short one, neither the one nor the other may fail to make their syllables short or long as they should be, with this difference only, that one of them articulates his syllables in one fourth or fifth of the time which the other requires.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āñ, want; ĩñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃ū, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

SIXTEENTH LESSON. *Seizième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

64. When several monosyllabic words or syllables whose vowel-sound is represented by the unaccented **e** follow each other in uninterrupted succession, we drop the **e** sound of as many of these syllables as is necessary to obtain rapidity of utterance and smoothness and ease in pronunciation; and thus the monotony which would result from the repetition of the same sound in successive syllables is avoided.

Obs. — Unsuccessful attempts have been made to establish rules which would indicate with certainty which of these successive syllables should suppress the **e** sound, and which retain it in full (as in **e**rmine). Good elocutionists disregard (with reason) such *definite* rules; and the general principle which governs our best speakers is this: —

65. The **e** sound should be dropped whenever the articulation accompanying the vowel **e** can be pronounced without it.

66. It is, however, a pretty general custom, in conversation, to drop the **e** sound of every alternate syllable; the first, third, fifth, &c., only being sounded.

Obs. — But this is not a binding rule. The speaker may, as it has already been said, slur or omit altogether the **e** sound whenever rapidity, convenience, euphony, or even his own taste require it. The syllable **que** is, of all, the one more frequently pronounced distinctly.

67. In poetry the syllable containing the unaccented **e** is generally reckoned as one foot of the verse, and therefore fully sounded.

68. The combination **ai** of **faire**, *to make*, and derivatives, is irregularly pronounced as **e** in her, in the tenses of that verb having two sonorous syllables, and that sound is subjected to the foregoing rules.

PRACTICE.

SIXTEENTH EXERCISE. *Seizième exercice.*

3 4 8 4
Je le don-ne, I give it.
zhuh l' dŏn'.

3 4 3 8 4 2
Je ne le don-ne pas, I do not give it.
zhuh n' luh dŏn' pah.

3 4 3 4 8 4
Que je te le don-ne, That I may give it to thee.
kuh zh'tuh l' dŏn'.

3 4 3 4 3 8 4 2
Que je ne te le don-ne pas, That I may not give it to thee.
kuh zh' nuh t' luh dŏn' pah.

1 4 3 4 3 4 3 8 9 4 2 [it to myself.
Par-ce que je ne me le pro-po-se pas, Because I do not propose
părs' kuh zh' nuh m'luh prŏ poz' pah.

3 4 3 4 3 4 3 7 4 2 [to thee.
De ce que je ne te le don-ne pas, Because I do not give it
duh s' kuh zh' nuh t' luh dŏn pah.

3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 13 4 2 [of thee.
De ce que je ne te le de-man-de pas, Because I do not ask it
duh s' kuh zh' nuh t' luh d' mān̄d' pah.

3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 13 4 2 [again from thee.
De ce que je ne te le re-de-man-de pas, Because I do not ask it
duh s' kuh zh' nuh t' luh r' duh mān̄d' pah.

12 3 15 7 3 6
Nous fai-sons, ils fai-saient, We do, they were doing.
noo fuh zōn̄, eel fuh zĕh.

7 14 3 13 7 14 3 13 4
Bien fai-sant, bien-fai-san-ce, Benevolent, benevolence.
bee ĭn̄ fuh zān̄, bee ĭn̄ fuh zān̄s'.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān̄, want; ĭn̄, Yankee; ōn̄, don't; ŭn̄, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n̄, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

SEVENTEENTH LESSON. *Dix-septième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

69. Fifth Vowel-Sound. — The acute **é**, which has the greatest intensity of all the **e**'s, is always short, and neatly pronounced. Our **é** is the short **e** of the Latin: **élégant, elegans; élément, elementum.** It represents the fifth sound of our scale.

70. When the English words **late, gate, paper,** are uttered with brevity, their **a** sound is equivalent to that of the French **é.**

71. This acute sound (**a** in late) is also represented by the following combinations of letters, but only in the positions and circumstances herein specified: —

1°. **œ** initial, before a consonant.
2°. **er, ez,** and **ée,** final.
3°. **ai, eai, aie,** final, but in verbs only.
4°. **et** conjunction (whose **t** is always silent).
5°. **ai** in *je sais, tu sais, il sait, gai, fantaisie, fraisil, saisir, fainéant, quai, plaisir,* and a few other words, given in subsequent lessons.

72. **e** without accent is also sounded as **a** in *late* (fifth vowel-sound).

1°. Before a doubled consonant not immediately followed by another unaccented **e.**
2°. In the prefix **ex,** and in words borrowed from the Latin and Italian languages.
3°. Before **d** final, except in proper names.
4°. In **les, des, ces, mes, tes, ses.**
5°. In **es** initial, except when **es** has the force of a preposition.

Obs. — The acute **é** *never* coalesces with the following vowel, but it may form a diphthongal syllable with the vowel preceding it.

PRACTICE.

SEVENTEENTH EXERCISE. *Dix-septième exercice.*

5 10 5 7 4 **Œ-cu-mé-ni-que,*** œcumenical. a kŭ ma neek'.	4 5 5 5 **Se ré-cré-er,** to divert one's self. s' ra kra a.
12 4 1 5 **vous me-na-cez,** you threaten. voo m' nă sa.	5 7 5 **les pieds,†** the feet. la pee a.
4 7 5 **de-vi-ner,** to guess. d' vee na.	3 5 **que j'aie,** that I may have. kuh zha.
4 5 3 4 5 **le nez, je se-rai,** the nose, I [shall be. l' na, zhuh s' ra.	5 6 4 **es pè-ces,** species. as pehs'.
3 10 5 **je ju-geai,** I judged. zhuh zhŭ zha.	5 1 12 4 **es-car-bou-cle,** carbuncle. as kăr bookl'.
1 10 3 5 **va sur le quai,** go upon the [wharf. vă sŭr luh ka.	7 1 7 5 **il s'as-sied,** he sits down. eel să see a.
4 5 4 5 7 **je-tez le frai-sil,** throw away [the coal-dross. zh' ta l' fra zee.	5 5 5 **es-pé-rer,** to hope. as pa ra.
5 5 9 9 **ec-ce ho-mo,** ecce homo. ak sa ō mō.	4 1 3 5 **je par-le-rai,** I shall speak. zh' păr luh ra.

Œcuménique, vous menacez, deviner, le nez, je serai, je jugeai, va sur le quai, jetez le fraisil, ecce homo, se récréer, les pieds, que j'aie, espèces, escarboucle, il s'assied, espérer, je parlerai.

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* The letter **i** has the most acute sound of all the vowels; then comes the **é**; next, the **è**, which varies most of all; the **ê**, which is the broadest of the **e**'s; and, finally, **â**, which is the most open and the longest of all the vowel-sounds.

† **s**, mark of the plural, lengthens (slightly) the last sonorous sound of the word.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āⁿ, want; īⁿ, Yankee; ōⁿ, don't; ūⁿ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃ⁿ, singing; y̆, yes.

THEORY.

EIGHTEENTH LESSON. *Dix-huitième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

73. CONCERNING THE LETTER **é**. — At the beginning of many words, the acute accent is essentially euphonic. It there supplies the place of the letter **s** which is now omitted, — **école, écrit, écaille,** &c., were formerly written *eschole, escript, escaille,* &c., from the Latin *schola, scriptum, squamma,* &c.

74. In many other words which have retained the **s**, the initial unaccented **e** is sounded **é** (see § 72, 5°): thus, **escabeau, espérer,** &c., are pronounced *éscabeau, éspérer,* &c.

75. But **e** is (regularly) sounded (as in met) when **es** initial has the force of a preposition indicating separation, and represents the **ex** of the Latin: **escompter,** *ex-completare,* **estime,** *existimatio,* &c., are pronounced *èscompter, èstimer,* &c.

OBS. — When **e** without accent is said to be pronounced like the acute **é**, its sound is never so close nor brief, however, as that of **é**. On the other hand, it is, of course, never so open as that of the grave **è**.

76. **er** final has generally the value of **é**; but when the **r** is carried to the next word, which is the case in poetry, in serious reading, and in the elevated or noble style, the **e** sound, then affected by the sounded **r**, is not quite so close as that of **é**.

77. The termination **ége** is invariably pronounced *ège.* Here the acute accent is retained by reason of etymology (by the Academy); but many writers, in conformity with the pronunciation, use, very rationally, the grave accent, — an orthography which will ultimately prevail.

PRACTICE.

EIGHTEENTH EXERCISE. *Dix-huitième exercice.*

5 1 15 **L'es-ca-dron,** lasĕ kă drōn̄.	the squadron.	5 5 8 7 5 **Les es-tro-piés,** la zasĕ trŏ pee a.	the crippled.
5 1 1 5 **es-ca-la-der,** asĕ kă lă da.	to climb over.	7 8 6 4 **il pro-té-ge,** eel prŏ tehzh'.	he protects.
5 2 4 **l'es-pa-ce,** lasĕ pahs'.	the space.	3 8 6 4 **le col-lé-ge,** luh kŏ lehzh'.	the college.
5 8 1 **l'es-to-mac,** lasĕ tŏ mă.	the stomach.	16 5 9 **un cre-do,** ūn̄ kra do.	a creed.
16 5 7 6 4 **un es-piè-gle,*** ūn̄ nasĕ pee ehḡl'.	a frolicsome one.	7 5 6 2 **vi-ce ver-sâ,** vee sa vehr sah.	vice versa.

* The French ear has a strong partiality for the smooth and pleasant vowel-sounds. This is manifested by the readiness with which the voice rests upon those sounds. Hence, as we have already seen, the strongly articulated consonant sounds after which a pause, however short, may be made, are generally dropped; because the voice, in sympathy with the ear, feels an instinctive repugnance to stop, rest, or even make the slightest pause upon what is rough, abrupt, angular, and seek to linger upon what is smooth and soft. But when there is no stoppage, no pause, or rest, to be made, — as, for example, between words which, from their intimate connection in sense, cannot be disjoined in reading, even by the smallest appreciable break in the flow of the voice; and when, moreover, by dropping the final consonant-sound of the first word, a hiatus or gap in the voice would result, as in the case of the second word beginning with a vowel, an occurrence which is very frequent in French, — then, in order to avoid the hiatus or meeting of two vowel-sounds, the final consonant of the first word, which in other circumstances would be silent, is restored to its full value as an articulation, and takes its place, as a sounded consonant, at the beginning of the second word. Thus, **un ami, les aveux**, are pronounced *un nami, les zaveux*.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āṉ, want; īṉ, Yankee; ōṉ, don't; ūṉ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡṉ, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

NINETEENTH LESSON. *Dix-neuvième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

78. Sixth Vowel-Sound. — The grave **è** has a broad, open sound, which the **e** of *met* would exactly represent, if the English sound were not so abrupt and snapping. The French sound is, according to circumstances, more or less open, varying between that of **e** in *met* and that of **e** in *there*, and is the sixth in our scale.

79. The following combinations represent also the sixth vowel-sound: —

1°. **ei, ay, ey**, everywhere.
2°. **ai, aie, eai**, except when final in verbs. (See § 71, 3°.)
3°. **ê, eî, aî**, represent the long sound (**e** in *there*).
4°. **ei** in *reine* has also the same long sound.

80. **e** without accent is also sounded as in *met*, when it is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, except **m, n, x**, and provided the consonant be not doubled, in which latter case **e** is sounded as **a** in *late*.

81. But when a doubled consonant preceded by **e** is also followed by another unaccented **e**, the first **e** assumes the sound of **è** (as in *met*). (See § 72, 1°.)

82. When the combination **er** is not final, it is *always* pronounced as *ere* in English.

83. In every language there is, in each word *pronounced separately*, one syllable uttered with a peculiar force — with a greater stress of the voice — than the others. In French that accented syllable is always the *last sonorous syllable* of the word.

PRACTICE.

NINETEENTH EXERCISE. *Dix-neuvième exercice.*

1 6 4 **La vei-ne,** lă vehn'.	the vein.	4 5 7 6 4 **Ge-ler, il-gè-le,** zh' la, eel zhehl'.	[freezes. to freeze, it
15 4 6 **Fon-te-nay,** fōnt' neh.	Fontenay.	1 6 4 **la rei-ne,** lă rēhn'.	the queen.
6 3 6 **Guer-ne-sey,** gehr nuh zeh.	Guernsey.	1 6 **l'ap-pel,** lă pehl.	the roll-call.
1 4 6 4 **la se-mai-ne,** lă s' mehn'.	the week.	6 7 **mer-ci,** mehr see.	thank you.
10 12 1 6 **tu sou-la-geais,** tŭ soo lă zheh.	[lieve. thou didst re-	5 14 6 4 **les pin-cet-tes,** la pīn seht'.	the tongs.
1 8 6 4 **la ton-nel-le,** lă tŏ nehl'.	the arbor.	1 6 6 4 **la cer-vel-le,** lă sehr vehl'.	the brain.
1 6 4 **pa-reil-le,** pă rehȳ'.	similar.	6 4 7 **l'en-ne-mi,*** lehn' mee.	the enemy.
6 6 11 4 **mer-veil-leu-se,** mehr veh ȳēūz'.	wonderful.	7 1 6 3 6 **il a per-ce-vait,** eel ă pehr suh veh.	he perceived.

La veine, Fontenay, Guernesey, la semaine, tu soulageais, la tonnelle, pareille, merveilleuse, geler, il gèle, la reine, l'appel, merci, les pincettes, la cervelle, l'ennemi, il apercevait.

---

* When a consonant is doubled, the first is silent; hence, when **m** or **n** is doubled, the first, being silent, does not form a nasal sound with the preceding vowel, which retains its proper sound. **e** before *nne* is accordingly pronounced as **e** in *met*. (See § 81.)

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡn, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTIETH LESSON. *Vingtième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

84. Permutations of Accents and Sounds. — We have seen, by what precedes, that Accents are not all written. We shall see now, in what follows, that Written accents are not all pronounced; also that One sound may at times permute with another, and *vice versa.*

85. The **e**, accented or not, is, in many cases, affected by the character of the following syllable. When that syllable is a grave or a long one (such as those preceding a semi-mute syllable, and those formed of a diphthong or of a nasal vowel), the **e**, with or without accent, is generally pronounced with a broader, more open sound, not because of any established or arbitrary rules, but because it is a natural tendency to do so; and this is done by everybody, not only without effort, but without thought. Thus: **altérable, marécage, présence, connétable, épuiser, régence, répondu, désenfler,** &c., are pronounced nearly as if they were written, *altèrable, marècage, prèsence, connètable, èpuiser, règence,* &c.

86. The letter **r** affects in the same manner the **e** of the preceding syllable, whether that **e** be accented or not; thus, **espérance, dégénérer, modération, persévérance, tempérer, suggérer, délibération, digérer, confédérés,** &c., are pronounced nearly as if written, *espèrance, dégènèrer, modèration, persévèrance,* &c.

87. But the reverse takes place when **e**, with or without accent, is followed by a short or a close syllable (one that terminates with a consonant sound). Here the natural tendency is to the close, or acute **é**: thus, **interdiction, enregistrer, prêter, invectiver,** &c., are very nearly pronounced *intérdiction, enrégistrer, préter, invéctiver,* &c., as if they had the acute accent.

PRACTICE.

TWENTIETH EXERCISE. *Vingtième exercice.*

8 6 4
Con-naî-tre, to know.
kŏ nēhtr'.

5 6 4
les reî-tres, the reiters.
la rēhtr'.

10 14 5 8 1
tu l'in-ter-ro-geas, thou didst [question him.
tū lĭn ta rŏ zhă.

6 6 7 7 7 5
per-fec-ti-bi-li-té, improvable- [ness.
pehr fehk tee bee lee ta.

16 7 7 6 4
un mi-li-tai-re, a military man.
ŭn mee lee tehr'.

1 5 7 4
La bê-ti-se,* the silliness.
lă ba teez'.

7 6 5 10
il est tê-tu, he is stubborn.
eel eh ta tū.

1 8 6
la mon-naie, the small change.
lă mŏ neh.

4 8 6
le so-leil, the sun.
l' sŏ lehy̆.

4 8 6 4
le ton-ner-re, the thunder.
l' tŏ nehr'.

Connaître, les reîtres, tu l'interrogeas, perfectibilité, un militaire, la bêtise, il est têtu, la monnaie, le soleil, le tonnerre.

---

* The tendency in French is more towards the acute than the grave sounds. This is particularly the case in Paris, while in some parts of the provinces they still adhere preferably to the grave and broad sounds. Thus, **aide, aise, mêle, laisse, bête,** &c., are pronounced, regularly, *ède, èse, mêle, lèsse, bète,* &c.; but **aider, aisément, mêler, laissé, bêtise,** &c., are pronounced *éder, ésément, mêler, léssé, bétise.*

This tendency is well illustrated by the adopted pronunciation of some words, mostly proper names, whose unaccented **e** receives the full force of the acute **é**; such as **Fénelon,** which Voltaire wrote *Fénélon,* with two acute accents; **Richelieu, Perefixe,** which Michelet writes *Péréfixe,* with two acute **é**'s, according to its pronunciation, and in spite of the authority of Perefixe himself; **refroidir, secrétaire, dangereux, aqueduc, degré,** the latter written *dégré* by Lafontaine, &c., and which are pronounced *Fénélon, Richélieu, Péréfixe, réfroidir, sécrétaire* or *sécretaire, dangéreux* (from danger), *aquéduc, dégré,* &c.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n, singing; y̆, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTY-FIRST LESSON. *Vingt-et-unième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

88. Seventh Vowel-Sound. — When **i** is not combined or does not coalesce with other letters, it is, *without exception*, sounded as **i** in *police*. Of all our vowels, **i** has the closest and most slender sound.

89. When **i** is followed by **m** or **n** in the same syllable, it generally coalesces with those consonants, and forms a nasal sound (14th).

90. But **i** followed by **m** or **n** retains its natural sound in words taken from foreign languages; also in **inn, imm,** at the beginning of words.

91. The unaccented **e** final following **i** does not alter the quality of the **i** sound, but slightly lengthens it, the **e** itself remaining silent.

92. The circumflex accent does not affect the sound of **i**.

93. When two **i**'s follow each other, both are pronounced: the first being spoken very distinctly and somewhat dwelt upon; the second, which forms a diphthong with the following letters, rapidly and smoothly, and with a liquidity resembling that of **il** (in spelling, the second **i** sound is called *yuh*).

94. **i** is silent in **douairière, moignon, encoignure, oignon, poignée, poignet, poignard, Montaigne,** which are pronounced, *douarière, mognon, encognure, ognon, pognée, pognet, pognard, Montagne.**

95. Concerning the letter **y**. — As its name (**i** grec) indicates, **y** is a Greek letter. It has, in sound and quantity, the value of one **i**.

96. But when, in the body of a word, it is preceded by a vowel, which occurs only in words purely French, it has the full force and value of two **i**'s, and is pronounced accordingly. (See § 93.)

97. **y** has the force of a consonant at the beginning of words of foreign origin. It is then called *yuh* in spelling for pronunciation.

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* **i** is distinctly sounded in **cuistre, Juillet, cuillière.**

PRACTICE.

TWENTY–FIRST EXERCISE. *Vingt-et-unième exercice.*

7 3 6 7 6
Il le pay-ait,* he paid him.
eel luh peh ȳeh.

12 5 6 7 15
nous l'es-say-ons, we try it.
noo la seh ȳōn̄.

12 5 10 7 7 5 [off.
vous l'es-suy-ez, you wipe it
voo la sŭ ee ȳa.

12 13 7 7 5
vous l'en-vi-iez, you envy him.
voo lān̄ vee ȳa.

6 4 2 6 7 6 [thick.
El-le gras-sey-ait, she spoke
ehl' grah seh ȳeh.

10 5 17 7 1
tu net-toy-as, thou didst clean.
tŭ na tweh ȳă.

1 6 17 7 5
a-ter-moy-er, to delay.
ă tehr mweh ȳa.

16 7 1 1 13
un ya-ta-gan, a yataghan.
ūn̄ ȳă tă gān̄.

Il le payait, nous l'essayons, vous l'essuyez, vous l'enviiez, elle grasseyait, tu nettoyas, atermoyer, un yatagan.

---

* **y** preceded by a vowel forms a syllable with that vowel; but, having the value of two **i**'s, the first, *only*, combines with the preceding vowel-letter to represent either a pure vowel or a diphthongal sound. The second **i**, which takes the liquid sound *yuh*, goes over to the next syllable; and, if that syllable begins with a vowel, a diphthongal sound (*i.e.*, two distinct vowel-sounds uttered in one emission of the voice) is formed. In accordance with this rule, **payait, atermoyer, essayons, grasseyait,** &c., will be spelled: puh eh **pah,** ȳuh eh **yeh, pehyeh**; **ă**, tuh eh ruh **tehr, ătehr,** muh weh **mweh, ătehrmweh,** ȳuh a **ȳa, ătehrmwehȳa**; **a**, suh eh **seh, aseh,** ȳuh **ōn̄ ȳōn̄, asehȳōn̄**; **ḡ**ruh ah **ḡrah,** suh eh **seh, grahseh,** ȳuh eh **ȳeh, grahsehȳeh,** &c.

Obs. — In the syllabification of words containing the **y** preceded by a vowel, the division must, of course, be made after the **y**; but it should be remembered that, since only one **i** sound belongs to the first syllable, there is one to spare (the *yuh* sound); and the latter should be named and fully pronounced in spelling the second syllable.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; eē, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān̄, want; īn̄, Yankee; ōn̄, don't; ūn̄, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡn̄, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTY-SECOND LESSON. *Vingt-deuxième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

98. Concerning the letter **y**. — In the case of three successive **i** sounds (which occur in the ending of some verbs), the first two are pronounced according to the rules already given. The third is named and sounded **ee**, and, together with the second, which begins the syllable and is named *yuh*, precisely represents the sound **yie** of *yield*.

99. In nearly all proper names, the **y** has the value of a consonant, and is pronounced as in *yes*.

Also in a few other words; such as, **bayadère, bayonnette, berruyer, bruya, mayonnaise, bruyant, bruyamment,*** &c. **M. de la Boulaye** is pronounced *laboulai ;* and **La Haye**, *la hai*.

Obs. — When **y** has the value of a consonant, it naturally begins the syllable.

100. Eighth Vowel-Sound. — When **o** does not represent the last sound heard in a word, it is sounded as in *nor*.

101. **o**, **eo**, and **au**, before **r**, have also the same sound. **u**, in the termination *um* of words borrowed from the Latin, has the sound of **o** in *none*.

102. In a few words, such as, **augmenter, auxiliaire, cautère, mauvais, mauviette, auberge, Paul, Saul, paupière, naufrage, ausculter, austral, austère, cautèle**, and a few others, **au**, although not followed by **r**, is, however, pronounced as **o** in *nor*.

103. Ninth Vowel-Sound. — **o**, without accent, is sounded as in *also* (semi-long). 1°. When it represents the last sound heard in a word. 2°. In the compounds and derivatives of words ending in **os**, provided **s** be silent in the primitive. 3°. Before **s** single followed by a vowel. 4°. Before **tion**. 5°. In the termination **one** of words derived from the Greek.

---

* Bayer, boyard, brayer, brayette, brayon, cipaye, fayard, fayence, gayac, payen, begayement, zézaye, cacaoyer, caloyer, goyave.

PRACTICE.

TWENTY-SECOND EXERCISE. *Vingt-deuxième exercice.*

12 10 17 11 15 [harshly.
Nous ru-doy-ions, we treated
noo rŭ dweh yee ōn.

12 5 10 7 7 7 5
vous es-suy-iez, you wiped off.
voo za sŭ ee yee a.

5 6 7 1 4 [women.
les pay-san-nes,* the country
la peh ee zăn'.

4 6 7
le pays,* the country.
l' peh ee.

1 5 1 3
al-lez ail-leurs,† go elsewhere.
ă la ză yeehr.

5 1 6 7 4
les ab-bay-es,‡ the abbeys.
la ză beh ee.

8 6 4
mor-tel-le,§ mortal.
mŏr tehl'.

1 10 7 6 4
La Bru-yè-re, La Bruyère.
lă brŭ yehr'.

1 7 11
Ba-yeux, Bayeux.
bă yēu.

1 7 4
Ca-yes, Cayes.
kă yĕ.

8 4 8 6 4
no-tre au-ber-ge, our inn.
nŏtr' ŏ behrzh'.

4 9 9 7 5
le dos, dos-sier, the back, brief.
l' do, do see a.

1 5 8 7 15
la dé-vo-tion, the devotion.
lă da vo see ōn.

1 1 9 4
l'a-ma-zo-ne, the female rider.
lă mă zon'.

Nous rudoyions, vous essuyiez, les paysannes, le pays, allez ailleurs, les abbayes, mortelle, La Bruyère, Bayeux, Cayes, notre auberge, le dos, dossier, la dévotion, l'amazone.

---

* **Les paysannes, le pays,** will be spelled: luh a **la,** puh eh **peh,** ee **pehee,** zuh ă **ză, peheezā,** nuh uh **nuh, peheezăn',** **la peheezăn'**; luh uh **luh,** puh eh **peh,** ee **pehee, l'pehee.**

† When several words are connected in sense, they may be divided and spelled as one long word. Example: **allons ailleurs**: ă, luh ōn lōn, ălōn, zuh ă ză, ălōnză, yuh uh ruh **yuhr,** ălōnzăyuhr, &c.

‡ **Les abbayes** will be spelled: luh a **la,** zuh ă **za, lazā,** buh eh **beh, lazābeh, ee, lazābehee.**

§ When a suffix commencing with a vowel is added to a word ending with a consonant, the consonant resumes its full value, and becomes the initial of the next syllable, —**mort, mor-tel-le,** &c.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution, ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTY-THIRD LESSON. *Vingt-troisième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

104. By reason of etymology, **o** is sounded as in *no* in **atome, épitome, hippodrome, mome, axiome, idiome, tome,** and a few other words ending in **tome,** and seldom used.

105. The combinations **eo, au, eau,** are pronounced as **o** in *also*, except before **r.** (See § 101.)

106. Double **o** is generally pronounced as single.

107. **ô** and **eô** are sounded as **o** in *no.* The lips should protrude a little in uttering the long **o.**

108. Tenth Vowel-Sound. — **û** is long when the accent is an etymological trace, a mark of contraction; as in **chûte, flûte, sûr, mûr,** &c., which formerly were written, *cheute, fluste, seur, meur,* &c.: but when the circumflex accent is used to distinguish words of the same spelling, but of a different meaning, there is no difference between **u** and **û,** either in the quality or quantity of the sound: **dû,** *owed;* **du,** *of the:* **tû,** *been silent;* **tu,** *thou;* **crû,** *grown;* **cru,** *believed;* &c.

109. **ue** final, and **eue, eu,** throughout the verb **avoir,** *to have,* are also pronounced as **u** in *constitution.*

110. When **u** is used as an orthographic letter after **g** and **c,** it is silent. Its function is to indicate that **g** and **c** retain their hard sound.

111. In the verbs of the first conjugation ending in **guer,** the **u,** which is retained throughout the conjugation, is silent. But in the verb **arguer** the **u** forms a distinct syllable, and is fully sounded, in all the tenses and persons of that verb.

112. **u,** preceded by combined consonants (**bl, fr, pl,** &c.), and followed by any other vowel than the mute **e,** forms a distinct syllable with the consonants: **le con-flu-ent, il conclu-ait, le gru-au, la tru-an-de-rie.**

PRACTICE.

TWENTY–THIRD EXERCISE. *Vingt-troisième exercice.*

9 4 1 4 **Sau-ve gar-de,** sov' gărd'.	safeguard.	4 3 3 4 **Je le cueil-le,** zh' luh kuhȳ'.	I gather it.
1 17 7 9 5 **la roy-au-té,** lă rweh yo ta.	the royalty.	1 10 13 4 7 **la tru-an-de-rie,** lă trŭ ānd' ree.	the vagrancy.
7 9 4 **Guil-lau-me,** gee yom'.	William.	14 10 13 4 **l'in-flu-en-ce,** lĭn flŭ ans'.	the influence.
9 8 7 5 **l'au-to-ri-té,** lo tŏ ree ta.	the authority.	7 15 10 1 **il con-ju-gua,** eel kōn zhŭ gă.	he conjugated.
1 6 9 **Wa-ter-loo,** vă tehr lo.	Waterloo.	12 1 10 15 **nous ar-gu-ons,** noo zăr gŭ ōn.	we argue.
12 9 **rou-geaud,** roo zho.	red-faced.	10 4 10 6 4 **u-ne blu-et-te,** ŭn' blŭ eht'.	a spark.
1 9 4 **la geô-le,** lă zhōl'.	the jail.	5 14 9 **les im-pôts,** la zĭn pō.	the taxes.
8 4 10 4 **vo-tre flû-te,** vŏtr' flŭt'.	your flute.	1 9 4 **la Drô-me,** lă drōm'.	the Drome.
12 10 4 **vous l'eû-tes,** voo lŭt'.	you had it.	7 8 9 4 **l'hip-po-dro-me,** lee pŏ drom'.	the hippo-[drome.

Sauve garde, la royauté, Guillaume, l'autorité, Waterloo, rougeaud, la geôle, votre flûte, vous l'eûtes, je le cueille, la truanderie, l'influence, il conjugua, nous arguons, une bluette, les impôts, la Drôme, l'hippodrome.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, polīce; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēu, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; gn̄, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON. *Vingt-quatrième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

113. Concerning the letter **u**. — The **u** is sounded **oo** (as in *too*) in **Fiume, Calatayud, Yucatan, Ucayal, Udine, Estramadure, Uhr** (in Chaldea), and in the syllables **gua** and **qua** of a few words given further on.

114. **u** is distinctly sounded in **cuistre, juillet,** and **cuiller,** which is familiarly called *cu-yer.*

115. **Puff** and **turf,** without analogy in French, are pronounced *peuf* and *teurf;* and **curaçoa** is pronounced *cuiraço.*

116. The **u** of other words borrowed from foreign languages has assumed the French pronunciation with naturalization: thus **club** is not pronounced *cleub, clab,* or *clob,* but **clŭb.**

117. Eleventh Vowel-Sound. — The combinations **eue, œu,** represent the eleventh sound, but only when they *are not* followed by **b, f, l, il, n** not final, **p, r,** and **v.**

118. **eu,** in the body of a word, is submitted to the same rule; but, at the beginning of a word, it is sounded as **i** in *first* (11th sound) before all letters.

119. **eû** represents the eleventh sound in all cases.

120. The termination **fs** is silent in **œufs** and **bœufs,** and the combination **œu** assumes the 11th sound; but, in the singular **œuf** and **bœuf,** the **f** is fully sounded, and **œu** is regularly pronounced as **e** in *ermine.*

121. In **meunier, eu** is pronounced as **i** in *first.*

122. Twelfth Vowel-Sound. — **ou, oue** final, **où,** and **aoû,** represent the 12th vowel-sound, which is identical with that of **oo** in *too.*

123. **oui** before **l** liquid is also pronounced as **oo** in *too.*

PRACTICE.

TWENTY-FOURTH EXERCISE. *Vingt-quatrième exercice.*

10 4 5 11 4
U-ne é-meu-te,* a riot.
ŭ na mēūt'.

7 11
il pleut, it rains.
eel plēū.

11 5 1
Eu-gé-nie, Eugenia.
ēū zha nee.

11 8
l'eu-pho-nie, the euphony.
lēū fŏ nee.

1 11 4
la yeu-se, the holm oak.
lă yēūz'.

1 12 17 4
La bouil-loi-re,† the kettle.
lă boo ȳwehr'.

1 7 12 4
la ci-trouil-le,† the pumpkin.
lă see trooȳ'.

8 4 12 1 4
vo-tre ou-vra-ge, your work.
vŏ tr'oo vrăzh'.

1 4 12 5 12
a-ge-nouil-lez-vous, kneel down.
ăzh' noo ȳa voo.

1 12 4
la voû-te, the vault.
lă voot'.

Une émeute, il pleut, Eugénie, l'euphonie, la yeuse, la bouilloire, la citrouille, votre ouvrage, agenouillez-vous, la voûte.

---

* The **e** final unaccented and preceded by a vowel is silent. Preceded by a consonant, as in **émeute, voiture, globe,** &c., it is semi-mute, as in English in *move, lake,* &c. But when, in the latter case, the next word begins with a vowel or a mute **h**, and no pause, however short, should be made between the two words because of their intimate connection in sense, then the final **e** of the first word becomes silent, and the two words are so blended as to become one long word, which should be divided and pronounced accordingly. Example: **une émeute, la voiture arriva**; divided and pronounced, u-né-meu-te, la voi-tu-rar-ri-va.

† **La bouilloire, la citrouille,** &c., will be spelled: luh **ă lă,** buh oo **boo,** ȳuh weh **ȳweh, booȳweh,** ruh uh **ruh, booȳwehr', lă booȳwehr'**; luh **ă lă,** suh ee **see,** truh oo **troo, seetroo,** ȳuh uh **ȳuh, seetrooȳ, lă seetrooȳ**; &c.

ă, as; ah, **ā**h, father; uh, ermine; **ĕ** or **'**, move; a, late; eh, met; **ē**h, there; ee, police; **ŏ**, nor; o, also; **ō**, no; **ŭ**, constitution; **ēū**, first; oo, too; **ān**, want; **īn**, Yankee; **ōn**, don't; **ūn**, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; **g̃**, go; zh, glazier; **gn̄**, singing; **ȳ**, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON. *Vingt-cinquième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

124. Nasal Sounds. — Various combinations, or coalitions, of letters, besides **an, in, on, un,** are used to represent each one of our nasal sounds.

125. As a general rule, **m** and **n** preceded by a vowel in the same syllable form a nasal sound with that vowel: hence, nasal sounds occur at the beginning, in the middle, and at the end of words.

126. In words borrowed from foreign languages which do not admit nasal sounds, **m** and **n** after a vowel retain their full value as consonants, and are pronounced accordingly.

127. **m** has the same value as **n** in effecting the nasalization of the preceding vowel.

128. The First Nasal Sound, which is the thirteenth sound in our scale (**an** in *want*), is represented by **an, am, aen, aon, en, em, ean,** and **œn.**

129. **aen** is pronounced **an** in *Caen;* but in *Caennais, Caennaise,* the **n** being doubled, the first is silent, consequently no nasalization occurs, and these two words are pronounced *ca-nais, ca-nai-se.*

130. In the following words, **aon** is sounded **an: faon, paon, Saint-Haon, Craon, Laon;** but the derivatives, **paonne, paonneau, Laonnais, faonner,** are pronounced *pa-ne, pa-neau, La-nais, fa-ner.*

131. **ean** is also sounded **an;** and the nasal sound likewise disappears when the **n** is doubled. **Jeanne, Jeannette,** are pronounced *Ja-ne, Ja-net-te.*

132. The word **en** (pronoun and preposition) has always the nasal sound (**an** in *want*), which it retains before all letters, even when, in its prepositional character, it is united to and becomes an integral part of a word.

PRACTICE.

TWENTY–FIFTH EXERCISE. *Vingt-cinquième exercice.*

14 13
Saint Jean, Saint John.
sīn zhāñ.

4 8 13 13
le Gro-en-land, Greenland.
l' g̃rŏ āñ lāñ.

12 13
Rouen, Rouen.
roo āñ.

13 17
l'em-ploi, the employment.
lāñ plweh.

13 1 2
l'em-bar-ras, the encumbrance.
lāñ bă rah.

13 17 4
Am-broi-se, Ambrose.
āñ brwehz'.

7 13
il prend, he takes.
eel prāñ.

4 13 13
le faon, Laon, the fawn, Laon.
l' fāñ, lāñ.

1 6 4
Jean-net-te, Jennet.
zhă neht'.

13 1 7
en-har-dir, to embolden.
āñ ăr deer.

13 8 7
en-no-blir, to ennoble.
āñ nŏ bleer.

13 7 5
en-i-vrer, to intoxicate.
āñ nee vra.

13 12 5
en-clou-er, to spike (guns).
āñ kloo a.

13 8 3 7
en-or-gueil-lir, to render proud.
āñ nŏr g̃uh y̅eer.

13 10 7
l'en-nui, the weariness.
lāñ nŭee.

13 1 1 5
en-har-na-cher, to harness.
āñ ăr nă sha.

Saint-Jean, le Groenland, Rouen, l'emploi, l'embarras, Ambroise, il prend, le faon, Laon, Jeannette, enhardir, ennoblir, enivrer, enclouer, enorgueillir, l'ennui, enharnacher.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēu, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃ñ, singing; y̅, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON. *Vingt-sixième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

133. Thirteenth Vowel-Sound. — **en**, preceded by **i**, **y**, or **é**, is sounded **in** (as **an** in *Yankee*); but it retains its proper sound **an** (as **an** in *want*) in the following words and in their derivatives: **l'audience, coefficient, efficient, clientèle, émollient, expérience, impatient, patience, récipient, science, client, conscience, escient, expédient, inconvénient, orient, prescience, quotient, récipiendaire, patient.**

134. **em** is pronounced **in** in a few words of foreign origin, — **sempiternel, Wurtemberg,** &c.

135. In some proper names and words, mostly from the Greek, **em** is sounded **èm** (*ehm*), — **Memphis, Lemnos,** &c.

136. Fourteenth Vowel-Sound. — The second nasal sound, whose equivalent we find in **an** of *Yankee*, is represented by **in, im, ain, aim, ein, eim, yn, ym,** and **en** final or after **i** or **é**. (See § 134.)

137. Fifteenth Vowel-Sound. — The third nasal sound (as **on** in *don't*) is represented by **on, aon, eon, om, um,** and **un.**

138. The **e** of **eon** is an orthographic letter, used after **g**, to indicate that the **g** retains its soft sound, as **z** in *glazier*, before **o** (also before **a** and **u**): the **e** is therefore silent.

139. The first syllable of **conné, connotatif,** is, by reason of etymology, slightly nasalized.

140. The combinations **um** and **un** are pronounced **on** in the following words: **résumption, rumb, punch, Dunkerque, Humbold, unguifère, unguis.**

141. Sixteenth Vowel-Sound. — Only three combinations represent the fourth and last nasal sound, — **un, um,** and **eun.**

PRACTICE.

TWENTY-SIXTH EXERCISE. *Vingt-sixième exercice.*

4 14 **De-main,** d' mĩn.	to-morrow.	6 1 10 6 **Em-ma-nuel,** ehm mă nŭ ehl'.	Emmanuel.
5 1 5 7 14 **les A-mé-ri-cains,***	the Ameri-[cans.	5 6 7 **dé-cem-vir,** da sehm veer.	decemvir.
16 5 14 **un es-saim,** ũn na sĩn.	a swarm of bees.	6 8 **Nem-rod,** nehm rŏd.	Nimrod.
12 5 7 15 **nous e-xi-geons,** noo za g̃zee zhōn.	we require.	5 10 1 6 **Jé-ru-sa-lem,** zha rŭ să lehm.	Jerusalem.
16 15 15 **un plon-geon,** ũn plōn zhōn.	a diver.	5 5 6 **Bé-thlé-em,** ba tla ehm.	Bethlehem.
14 7 4 **ins-cri-re,** ĩns kreer'.	to inscribe.	1 1 15 **Pha-ra-on,** fă ră ōn.	Pharaoh.
5 1 16 **les par-fums,** la păr fũn.	the perfumes.	4 14 3 **le vain-queur,** l' vĩn kuhr.	the victor.
1 16 **à jeun,** ă zhũn.	fasting.	14 7 6 4 **cin-quiè-me,** sĩn kee ehm'.	fifth.

Demain, les Américains, un essaim, nous exigeons, un plongeon, inscrire, les parfums, à jeun, Emmanuel, décemvir, Nemrod, Jérusalem, Béthléem, Pharaon, le vainqueur, cinquième.

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* **Les Américains** will be spelled: luh a **la**, zuh ă **zăm**, muh a **ma**, **zăma**, ruh ee **ree**, **zămaree**, kuh ĩn **kĩn**, **zămareekĩn**, **lă zămareekĩn**.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; ĩ, Yankee; ōn, don't; ũn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; gn̄, singing; y̆, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTY-SEVENTH LESSON. *Vingt-septième leçon.*

VOWEL LETTERS AND SOUNDS (*continued*).

142. Nasal Sounds. — The consonants which follow a nasal sound in the same syllable are generally silent, but **s** is always sounded.

143. Final consonants preceded by a nasal sound are silent; except in **sphinx, sens, lynx, cinq, Hasting.**

144. **Monsieur,** in which the nasal sound is suppressed, has this peculiar pronunciation, — *muh-see-ēu.*

145. **on** forms a distinct syllable in **Phaon, Pharaon, Demaphoon.**

146. All words ending in **um** have been borrowed from the Latin; and **u** of **um** final is pronounced as **o** in *nor*, — **m** retains its natural sound. But **parfum** (which is not borrowed, but *derived* from the Latin *per fumus*), the only exception, has the nasal sound as **un** in *grunt.*

Obs. — When a word ending with **n** is intimately connected in sense with that which follows, and the latter begins with a vowel, the two words, according to rule, are run together into one word. The **n**, becoming *de facto* the initial consonant of a syllable, ought regularly to lose its character as a nasal letter, and resume its natural sound; but such is not always the case, — the nasalization of the **n** does not disappear entirely, except in very rapid conversation. The **n** has therefore two functions. 1°. It retains the quality of a nasal letter, and acts accordingly in the syllable to which it belongs. 2°. Its natural sound is restored, and is carried to the next word: thus, **son offre, bien unis, mon oncle,** are pronounced *son noffre, bien nunis, mon noncle,* &c.

147. Seventeenth Vowel-Sound. — The combinations **oi, oî, oy, oie, eoi,** represent the 17th sound, which is equivalent to that of **wea** in *wear.*

PRACTICE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH EXERCISE. *Vingt-septième exercice.*

3 14 **Le sphinx,** luh sfĭnks.	the sphinx.	10 4 17 4 **U-ne boî-te,** ŭn' bwēht'.	a box.
5 1 16 **les par-fums,** la păr fūn.	the perfumes.	9 17 7 5 **nos foy-ers,** no fweh yă.	our firesides.
15 1 8 **son al-bum,** sōn năl bŏm.	her album.	4 5 17 7 1 4 **le net-toy-a-ge,** l' na tweh yăzh'.	the cleaning.
15 13 13 **mon en-fant,** mōn nāñ fāñ.	my child.	4 7 1 17 **le vil-la-geois,** l' wee lă zhweh.	the villager.
15 1 7 **son a-mie,** sōn nă mee.	his friend.	16 17 7 9 **un noy-au,** ūn nweh yo.	a cling-stone.
8 10 13 1 **mo-nu-men-tal,** mŏ nŭ māñ tăl.	monumental.	5 17 7 5 **dé-ploy-er,** da plweh yă.	to unfold.
13 3 7 **Ven-dre-di,** vāñ druh dee.	Friday.	5 17 **les oies,** la zweh.	the geese.
13 13 4 **en-sem-ble,** āñ sāñbl'.	together.	17 **Troie,** trweh.	Troy.

Le sphinx, les parfums, son album, mon enfant, son amie, monumental, vendredi, ensemble, une boîte, nos foyers, le nettoyage, le villageois, un noyau, déployer, les oies, Troie.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āñ, want; īñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n, singing; y̆, yes.

THEORY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH LESSON. *Vingt-huitième leçon.*

DIPHTHONGS.

148. Definition. — A French diphthong is the close union of two vowel-sounds (and not *two vowel-letters*, as in English) in one syllable.

Obs. — The word *diphthong* (δίφθογγος) etymologically signifies *twice sounded*, or double sound or voice. It is really a syllable composed of *two distinct vowel-sounds*, pronounced in one emission of the voice, and modified by the simultaneous movements of the organs of speech.

149. The two vowel-sounds which form the diphthong must be heard distinctly, though pronounced in one explosion of the voice.

150. A diæresis is the division of a group of vowels into two syllables.*

Obs. — The ear alone is judge of the diphthong. Two, three, or four vowel-letters may be written in succession; but, if one sound only is heard, it is a *vowel-sound*, not a diphthong. Hence in **laie, chaud, beau,** we have mere vowel-sounds, each one of which might be represented by one vowel-letter alone, — thus, *lè*, *shô*, *bô;* but in **fiacre, pied, biais, oui, ouais,** we have diphthongal sounds, because each syllable includes two distinct vowel-sounds,— thus, *fi-a-cre*, *pi-ed*, *bi-è*, *ou-i*, *ou-è*.

151. The first sound of a diphthong is always pronounced rapidly: the voice dwells upon the second sound only, because the position of the organs which form this second sound has succeeded suddenly to that which had formed the first.

Obs. — Since diphthongs consist of two vowel-sounds, they are necessarily long by nature.

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* The English **i** of *mine* represents a true diæresis; **ian** in *brilliantness* forms a diphthong; while **eau** of *beau* is a mere vowel-sound.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

TWENTY-EIGHTH EXERCISE. *Vingt-huitième exercice.*

DIPHTHONGS, WITH THEIR PRONUNCIATION.

7 1 7 1 7 2 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 5 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6
ia, ya; ia; ié, yé, yai, ied, ier, iez, yer, yez; ie, ye, iè, yè
ee ă, yă, ee ah, ee a, ȳa, ȳa, ee a, ee a, ee a, ȳa, ȳa, ee eh, yeh, ee eh, ẏeh,

7 6 7 6 7 13 7 13 7 13 7 14 7 14 7 11 7 11 7 3 7 8 7 8 7 9 7 9
iai, yai; ian, yan, ien; ien, yen; ieu, yeu; yeur; io, yo; io, yau;
ee eh, ȳeh, ee ān, ȳān, ee ān, ee īn, ȳ īn, ee ēu, ȳēu, ȳuhr, ee ŏ, ȳŏ, ee o, ȳo,

7 15 7 15 7 12 7 12 7 10 12 2 12 6 12 6 12 6 12 14 12 2 12 6 12 6
ion, yon; iou, you; yu; oa, oe, oé, oê; oin; oua; oue, ouai;
ee ōn, ȳōn, ee oo, ȳoo, ȳŭ, oo ah, oo eh, oo eh, oo ĕh, oo īn, oo ah, oo eh, oo eh,

12 7 12 13 12 13 12 14 12 2 10 6 10 5 10 7 10 7 10 14
oui; ouan, ouen; ouin; ua; ue; ué; ui, uy; uin; and, with the
oo ee, oo ān, oo ān, oo īn, oo ah, ŭ eh, ŭ a, ŭ ee, ŭ ee, ŭ īn,

17 17 17
irregular **oi, oie, oy,** — 55.
weh, weh, weh,

General Observations. — The two diphthongs **oin** and **ouin** are pronounced nearly alike. The only difference is that the **o** sound is a little more distinct in *oin*, while in *ouin* the sound **oo** (as in *too*) predominates. **ouin** is pronounced somewhat like **uain** in *quaint;* the French sound having more volume than the English.

The rules which are given in the following pages for the distinction of the diphthongs from diæreses are by no means invariable. In some respects, poetry differs from prose in its pronunciation, and, in the license which is generally granted to poets, the rules may sometimes be reversed: they at times make a diæresis where common usage recognizes but a diphthong, and *vice versa.* But what is allowable in poetry, provided the verse be otherwise good, should not be indulged in elsewhere; and, besides, rules well established and generally followed should not be violated.

In conclusion, I will say that the diæreses are more frequent and more marked in poetry than in prose; more accused in declamation than in reading, and in reading more than in conversation: to dwell too much on the separation of the syllables which enter into the composition of a word would, at times, be pedantry.

THEORY.

TWENTY-NINTH LESSON. *Vingt-neuvième leçon.*

DIPHTHONGS (*continued*).

Obs. — Each one of the two sounds composing a diphthong is individually subjected, as regards its pronunciation, to all the rules which have been previously given for the pronunciation of the vowel-sounds.

152. The diphthongs are formed by the combination, —

1°. Of a simple vowel with another simple vowel.

2°. Of a simple vowel with a vowel-sound represented by several letters, preceding or following that vowel.

3°. Of two vowel-sounds, each one represented by several letters.

4°. Of simple or compound vowels with a nasal sound, pronounced in one syllable.

153. All diphthongs begin with one of the letters **i, y, o, u.**

Obs. — The same diphthongal sound may be represented by diverse combinations of letters.

154. **oi, oie, oy,** may also be considered as irregular diphthongs.

155. Two Diphthongs in Succession. — When **y** is preceded by a vowel, it has the value of two i's. If it be at the same time followed by another vowel or by a combination of vowels (which is almost always the case), a diphthongal syllable will result, which is composed of the second **i** sound of **y** and the following vowel-sound. But the first **i** sound of **y** may also form a diphthong with the preceding vowel; hence it follows that two diphthongal sounds may come in succession. Such is the case when **y** is preceded by **u** or **o**; thus, **tuyau, essuyer, royal,** &c., which might be written, *tui-iau, essui-ier, roi-ial,* &c.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

TWENTY-NINTH EXERCISE. *Vingt-neuvième exercice.*

156. **ia** is a diphthong in the following words only:—

7 1 7 1 4 **Dia! dia-cre,** dee ă dee ă kr'.	gee-ho! deacon.	5 7 1 4 **Plé-ia-de,** pla ee ăd'.	Pleiades.
7 1 4 7 1 **fia-cre, liard,** fee ăkr', lee ăr.	hack, half-a-far-[thing.	7 2 4 **dia-ble,** dee ahbl'.	devil.
7 1 4 7 1 4 **piaf-fe, pias-tre,** pee ăf', pee ăstr'.	ostentatious, [dollar.	7 2 8 14 **dia-blo-tin,** dee ah blŏ tĭn.	devilkin.

and in their compounds and derivatives.

157. **ya** is a diphthong everywhere:—

12 6 7 1 4 **Nous pay-â-mes,** noo peh ȳăm'.	we paid.	7 17 7 1 **Il noy-a,** eel nweh ȳă.	he drowned.

158. **ié** is not a diphthong, but a diæresis.

1°. After two consonants, the last of which is **l** or **r**.

2°. In the participles of verbs whose infinitive terminates in **ier**.

3°. In the derivatives of **quiet** and **inquiet**.

4°. In the words ending in **été**.

It is a diphthong everywhere else:—

5 1 7 7 5 **Les a-mi-tiés,** la ză mee tee a.	the friendships.	1 1 7 5 6 4 **La pa-rié-tai-re,** lă pă ree a tehr'.	the wall-wort.
5 7 5 8 7 4 **les hié-ro-gly-phes,** la zee a rŏ gleef'.	the hiero-[glyphs.	1 7 5 6 4 **la dié-ré-se,** lă dee rehz'.	the diæresis.

159. **yé** is a diphthong everywhere.

8 17 7 5 **Oc-troy-é,** ŏk trweh ȳa.	granted.	5 10 7 7 5 **Es-suy-é,** a sŭee ȳa.	wiped off.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āñ, want; ĭñ, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ŭñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gñ, singing; ȳ, yes.

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160. **ied** is a diphthong in the following words, in their compounds and derivatives: —

7 5 7 1 7 5
Pied, il s'as-sied, foot, he sits [down.
pee a, eel să see a.

7 7 5
Il sied, it becomes.
eel see a.

161. Obs. — There is no diphthong in a group of letters beginning with **i**, when the **i** is preceded by two consonants the second of which is **l** or **r**: such a group forms two syllables.

162. **ier, iez,** are diphthongs, except in the verbs ending in the infinitive in **ier**, in the adverb **hier**, and in **riez, riiez** (of *rire*), also when **iez** is preceded by **y**: —

4 17 7 5
Le doig-tier, the finger-stall.
l' dweh tee a.

5 1 7 5
l'es-ca-lier, the stair-case.
las kă lee a.

12 7 7 7 5
Vous -fi-nis-siez, you finished.
voo fee nee see a.

12 5 7 5
vous é-tiez, you were.
voo za tee a.

163. **yai, yer, yez,** are diphthongs everywhere: —

1 10 7 7 5
J'ap-puy-ai, I pressed down.
zhă pŭee yā.

12 17 7 5
Vous broy-ez, you crush.
voo brweh yā.

4 5 13 10 7 7 5 [one's self.
se dé-sen-nuy-er, to divert
s' da zān nŭee yā.

7 4 12 17 7 5 [ever you may be.
qui que vous so-yez, whomso-
kee k' voo sweh yā.

164. **ie** is a diphthong in —

1 7 4 1 7 4
Aïe! haïe! oh! oh!
ăyĕ ăyĕ.

7 6 7 6 3 7 6 [relievo.
bief, fief, re-lief, mill-dam, fief,
bee ehf, fee ehf, ruh lee ehf.

7 6 7 6 7 6
Ciel, fiel, miel, sky, gall, honey.
see ehl, fee ehl, mee ehl.

10 7 6
plu-riel, plural.
plŭ ree ehl.

In the combination **iet**, except in **quiet, inquiet.**

1 7 6 4 7 6 4
As-siet-te, miet-te, plate, crumb.
ă see eht', mee eht'.

6 7 6 4
Ser-viet-te, napkin.
sehr vee eht'.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡn, singing; ȳ, yes.

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165. **ie** before **nn** is always diphthongal in the tenses of the verbs ending in **enir.** This group of letters (**ienn**), on the contrary, forms generally a diæresis in the feminine of adjectives ending in **ien** in the masculine: —

7 7 6 4 **Qu'il vien-ne,** keel vee ehn'.	let him come.	1 7 7 6 4 **Ma-gi-ci-en-ne,** mă zhee cee ehn'.	magician (f.).
6 4 8 7 6 4 **qu'el-le ob-tien-ne,** kehl' ŏb tee ehn'.	let her ob-[tain.	5 7 7 6 4 **Vé-ni-ti-en-ne,** va nee see ehn'.	Venitian (f.).

166. **ye** is a diphthong, except when **e** final *is silent:* —

1 1 7 6 4 **La-fa-yet-te,** lă fă yeht'.	Lafayette.	1 6 7 1 6 **Ab-bay-e, la Hay-e,** ă beh ee, lă eh.	Abbey, la [Haye.

167. **iè** and **yè** are diphthongs everywhere: —

10 7 6 4 **Lu-miè-re,** lŭ mee ehr'.	light.	3 7 6 4 **Pre-miè-re,** pruh mee ehr'.	first (f.).
1 10 7 6 4 **la bru-yè-re,** lă brŭ yehr'.	the heath.	10 7 6 4 **gru-yè-re,** grŭ yehr.	gruyere cheese.

168. **iai** is a diphthong in **biais, biaiser,** and **bréviaire,** only. **yai** is a diphthong everywhere: —

7 6 7 6 5 **Biais, biai-ser,** bee eh, bee eh za.	slant, to lean.	5 7 6 4 **Bré-viai-re,** bra vee ehr'.	breviary.
7 2 6 7 6 **il gras-sey-ait,** eel grah seh yeh.	he spoke thick.	4 1 6 7 6 **je-ba-lay-ais,** zh' bă leh yeh.'	I swept.

169. **ian** is a diphthong in **diantre** and **viande** only. **yan** is a diphthong everywhere: —

170. **ien,** pronounced **ian** (*ee an*), forms always a diæresis: **ien** is a diphthong: —

1 1 7 13 4 **La fa-ïen-ce,** lă fă ee ān's'.	the china-ware.	1 7 13 **Pa-ti-ent,** pă see ān.	patient.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

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171. **ien** (pronounced *ee in*), at the end of words, is a diphthong: —

1°. In the verbs ending in **enir, — viens, maintiens, souvient,** &c.

2°. In nouns as **bien, chien, maintien,** &c. Except in **lien** and generally in proper names of men, — **Bastien,** &c.

3°. In the adverbs **bien, combien.**

ien is also a diphthong (in the middle of words) in the future and conditional of the verbs ending in **enir, — il conviendra, tu retiendrait.**

On the contrary, **ien** forms always a diæresis, in adjectives, especially in those which designate the country or the profession: ex., **Lydien, Sicilien, mécanicien,** &c.

However, **ien** is diphthong in **ancien, chrétien, faubourien, plébéien, le mien, le tien, le sien,** and **autrichien.**

172. **yen** is a diphthong everywhere: —

16 7 17 7 14
Un ci-toy-en, a citizen.
ūn see tweh ȳn.

5 17 7 14
Les moy-ens, the means.
la mweh ȳn.

173. **ieu** is always a diphthong in nouns, but represents a diæresis in adjectives and attributes, except in **vieux** and in the adverb **mieux.**

174. **ïeu, yeu,** and **yeur** are diphthongs everywhere: —

7 11 5 7 11
Cieux, es-sieu, heavens, axle-tree.
see ēu, a see ēu.

8 7 11
O-di-eux, odious.
ŏ dee ēu.

7 11 7 11
vieux, mieux, old, better.
vee ēu, mee ēu.

5 13 7 11
pré-ten-ti-eux, pretentious.
pra tān see ēu.

1 7 3 1 7 11
a-ieul, ca-ieux, grandfather, cloves.
ă ȳuhl, kă ȳēu.

14 5 7 3
in-fé-ri-eur, inferior.
īn fa ree uhr.

17 7 11 4 13
joy-eu-se-ment, joyfully.
zhweh ȳēuz' mān.

7 11 4 13
pi-eu-se-ment, piously.
pee ēuz' mān.

1 6 7 3
la fray-eur, the fright.
lă freh ȳuhr.

16 4 7 3
un re-li-eur, a bookbinder.
ūn r'lee uhr.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēu, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡn, singing; ȳ, yes.

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175. **io** is a diphthong in **pioche, séméiologie** and their derivatives only.

176. **ïo, yau,** and **yo** are always diphthongs: **iau** always forms a diæresis: —

1 7 8 4
Ba-ïo-que, baiocco.
bă yŏk'.

6 7 8 1 4
Clay-on-na-ge, basket-work.
kleh yŏ năzh'.

10 7 7 9 1 17 7 9
tuy-au, a-loy-au, pipe, sirloin.
tü ee yo, ă lweh yo.

7 8 4
myo-pe, short-sighted.
meeŏp'.

177. **ion** forms a diphthong, but only in verbs whose infinitive does not terminate in **ier. ri-ons,** from *rire*, has also two syllables. (See § 162.)

12 1 7 15
Nous a-vions, we had.
noo ză vee on.

12 7 7 15
Nous di-sions, we said.
noo dee zee on.

178. **yon** is always a diphthong, — **cray-on, ploy-ons.**

179. **iou** and **you,** little used, form always a diphthong.

4 7 7 12 17 7 12 [street boy.
Le bi-niou, voy-ou, the bagpipe,
l' bee nee oo, vweh yoo.

7 12 7 17 7 12 7 12 [yawl.
Piou-piou, you-you, recruit,
pee oo pee oo, yoo yoo.

7 12 4
chiour-me, convict-gang.
shee oorm'.

15 5 7 12
Mon-tes-quiou, Montesquiou.
mon tas kee oo.

180. **yu** is a diphthong, — **ba-lay-u-re.**

181. **oa** is always a diphthong, — **joail-le-rie, Roan-ne.**

Obs. — In all the diphthongs beginning with **o,** this letter sounds very nearly like **oo** in *too.*

182. **oe** is a diphthong in **moelle** and its derivatives only.

183. **oè** forms a diphthong in **cacatoès** only; but **oê** is always a diphthong, and is pronounced *oua:* —

12 2 4
Poê-le, stove.
poo ahl'.

12 2 15
Poê-lon, sauce-pan.
poo ah lon.

12 2 7 5
poê-lier, stove-maker.
poo ah lee a.

12 6 4
poê-le, pall.
poo ehl'.

184. **oi** and **oy** are always diphthongs. **oi** is, however, pronounced **o** in **oignon, encoignure, poignet, poignard, moignon.** (See § 99.)

ă, as; ah, ah, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; eh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēu, first; oo, too; aⁿ, want; iⁿ, Yankee; oⁿ, don't; uⁿ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gⁿ, singing; y, yes.

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185. **oin** is always a diphthong:—

10 14 12 14 **Du ben-join,** dŭ bĭn zhooin.	some benzine.	10 4 12 14 10 4 **U-ne join-tu-re,** ŭn' zhooĭn tŭr'.	a joint.
12 14 14 **loin-tain** looĭn tĭn.	far away.	1 12 14 7 **a-moin-drir,** ă mooĭn dreer.	to diminish.

186. **oua** is diphthong, but only in **pouah! écouane, bivouac, gouache,** and in their derivatives. In **ouate** it is pronounced **ouè, — ouète, ouèter.**

187. **oue** is diphthong in **ouest, couette, fouet,** and derivatives only. **oué** always forms a diæresis:—

12 6 12 6 **Ouest, fouet,** oo ehst, foo eh.	west, whip.	12 5 12 5 **Lou-é, jou-é,** loo a, zhoo a.	praised, played.

188. **ouai** forms a diphthong in the exclamation **ouais!** only.

189. **oui** is diphthong in the two following words and derivatives.

12 7 13 12 7 **Oui, cam-bouis,** oo ee, kăn boo ee.	yes, cart-grease.	13 12 7 5 **Cam-boui-sé,** kăn boo ee za.	greased.

190. **ouan** is diphthong in **rouan** only.

191. **ouen** is a diphthong, but only in **couenne** and **rouenneries**:—

16 4 1 12 13 **Un che-val rouan,** ŭn sh' văl roo ăn.	a roan horse.	12 5 11 **Couen-neux,** koo a nēu.	buffy.
12 5 4 7 **rouen-ne-ries,** roo a n'ree.	printed cottons.		

192. **ouin** is always a diphthong:—

1 12 14 **Mar-souin,** măr soo ĭn.	porpoise.	1 1 12 14 **Ba-ra-gouin,** bă ră g̃oo ĭn.	gibberish.
14 12 14 **tin-touin,** tĭn too ĭn.	tingling.	14 12 14 **pin-gouin,** pĭn g̃oo ĭn.	penguin.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; eh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēu, first; oo, too; ăn, want; ĭn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ŭn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n, singing; y̆, yes.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

193. There are only five diphthongs which begin with **u**; viz., **ua, ue, ui, uin, uy.**

194. **ua** is a diphthong only in the following words, in which it is pronounced *oua:*—

1 5 12 2
A-dé-quat.
ă da koo ah.

1 12 2 7
al-gua-zil.
ăl ḡoo ah zeel.

1 12 2 6 4
a-qua-rel-le.
ă koo ah rehl'.

1 12 2 7 14
a-qua-ri-en.
ă koo ah ree n̄.

1 12 2 14 4
a-qua-tin-te.
ă koo ah tīn̄t'.

1 12 2 7 4
a-qua-ti-que.
ă koo ah teek'.

8 7 12 2 7
col-li-qua-tif.
kŏl lee koo ah teef.

8 7 12 2 7 15
col-li-qua-tion
kŏl lee koo ah see o n̄.

5 12 2 7 7 5
é-qua-ni-mi-té.
a koo ah nee mee ta.

5 12 2 3
é-qua-teur.
a koo ah tuhr.

5 12 2 7 15
é-qua-tion.
a koo ah see o n̄.

5 5 12 2 10
e-xé-qua-tur.
a ḡza koo ah tŭr.

12 2 4 12 4
Gua-de-lou-pe.
ḡoo ah d'loop'.

12 2 9
gua-no.
ḡoo ah no.

14 12 2
lin-gual.
lī n̄ ḡoo ăl.

7 12 2 7 15
li-qua-tion.
lee koo ah see o n̄.

8 12 2 4
Lo-qua-ce.
lŏ koo ahs'.

8 12 2 7 5
lo-qua-ci-té.
lŏ koo ah see ta.

1 1 12 13 4
pa-ra-guan-te.
pă ră goo ān̄t'.

12 2 1 5 6 4
qua-dra-gé-nai-re.
koo ah dră zha nehr'.

12 2 1 5 7 1
qua-dra-gé-si-mal.
koo ah dră zha zee măl.

12 2 13 10 6 4
qua-dran-gu-lai-re.
koo ah drān̄ ḡŭ lehr'.

12 2 1
qua-drat.
koo ah dră.

12 2 1 7 4
qua-dra-tri-ce.
koo ah dră trees'.

12 2 1 10 4
qua-dra-tu-re.
koo ah dră tŭr'.

12 2 7 7 4
qua-dri-fi-de.
koo ah dree feed'.

12 2 7 4
qua-dri-ge.
koo ah dreezh'.

12 2 7 1 6 4
qua-dri-la-tè-re.
koo ah dree lă tehr'.

12 2 7 9 4
qua-dri-no-me.
koo ah dree nom'.

12 2 10 1 4
qua-dru-ma-ne.
koo ah drŭ măn'.

12 2 10 4
qua-dru-ple.
koo ah drŭpl'.

12 2 4
qua-kre.
koo ahkr'.

12 1 12 1
Quam-quam.
koo ăm koo ăm.

12 1 7 7
quar-ti-di.
koo ahr tee dee.

12 1 7 4
quar-ti-le.
koo ahr teel'.

12 1 9
quar-to.
koo ahr to.

12 1
quartz (and deriv.).
koo ahrts.

12 2 6
qua-ter.
koo ah tehr.

12 2 10 8
qua-tu-or.
koo ah tŭ ŏr.

10 14 12 2 5 7 1
quin-qua-gé-si-mal.
kŭ n̄ koo ah zha zee măl.

10 14 12 2 5 7 4
quin-qua-gé-si-me.
kŭ n̄ koo ah zha zeem'.

12 2 4
squa-le.
skoo ahl'.

12 2 4
squa-me.
skooahm'.

12 2 4
squa-re.
skooahr.

10 14 12 2
su-blin-gual.
sŭ blī n̄ goo ăl.

12 2 5 1 1
Gua-te-ma-la.
ḡoo āh ta mă lă.

12 2 1 12 7
Guar-da-fui.
ḡoo ăhr dă foo ee.

12 2 1 7 7
Gua-dal-qui-vir.
ḡoo āh dăl kee veer.

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195. **ue** and **ué** are diphthongs in the following words only:—

5 10 6 4
é-cuel-le.
a kŭ ehl'.

5 10 5 5
é-cuel-lée.
a kŭ a la.

5 10 6 4
é-ques-tre.
a kŭ ehstr'.

7 10 5 1 7 15
li-qué-fac-tion.
lee kŭ a făk see ōn.

10 6 3
ques-teur.
kŭ ehs tuhr.

6 10 4
ques-tu-re.
kŭ ehs tŭr'.

196. **ui** is a diphthong, except in the following words:—

1 10 7 5
A-cu-i-té.
ă kŭ ee ta.

13 7 10 7 5
am-bi-gu-i-té.
ām bee gŭ ee ta.

10 7 4
bru-i-ne.
brŭ een'.

10 7 5
bru-i-ner.
brŭ ee na.

10 7 11
bru-i-neux.
brŭ ee nēŭ.

10 7 4
bru-i-re.
brŭ eer'.

10 7 4 13
bru-is-se-ment.
brŭ ees' mān.

15 10 7 4 [der.)
Con-gru-is-me (and
kōn grŭ eesm'.

15 10 7 4
con-gru-is-te.
kōn grŭ eest'.

15 7 10 7 5
con-ti-gu-i-té.
kōn tee gŭ ee ta.

5 7 10 7 5
e-xi-gu-i-té.
a gzee gŭ ee ta.

15 7 10 7 5
con-ti-nu-i-té.
kōn tee nŭ ee ta.

10 7 4
dru-i-de.
drŭ eed'.

10 7 6 4
dru-i-des-se.
drŭ ee dehs'.

10 7 7 4
Dru-i-di-que.
drŭ ee deek'.

10 7 7 4
dru-i-dis-me.
drŭ ee deesm'.

1 10 7 4
fa-tu-is-me.
fă tŭ eesm'.

1 10 7 5
fa-tu-i-té.
fă tŭ eest'.

10 7 7 4
su-i-ci-de.
sŭ ee seed'.

10 7 7 5
su-i-ci-der.
sŭ ee see da.

197. **u** after **g** and **q** is generally an orthographic letter, and as such silent: therefore it does not combine with the following vowel to form a diphthong, except in the following words, in which the **u** retains its full value as a vowel-letter:

5 10 7 4
Ai-guil-le (and der.).
a gŭ eeyĕ.

5 10 7 15
Ai-guil-lon (p. n.).
a gu ee yōn.

5 10 7 5
ai-gui-ser (and der.).
a gŭ ee za.

15 13 10 7 7 5
con-san-gui-ni-té.
kōn sān gŭee nee ta.

10 7 4
Gui-de (p. n.).
gū eed'.

10 7 4
Gui-se (p. n.).
gŭ eez'.

10 7 1
Gui-sard.
gŭ ee zăr.

7 5 14 10 7 4
i-nex-tin-gui-ble.
ee na ks tīn gŭeebl'

14 10 7 1
in-gui-nal.
īn gŭee năl.

14 10 7 4
lin-guis-te.
līn gŭ eest'.

14 10 7 7 4
lin-guis-ti-que.
līn gŭees teek'.

15 10 7 10 5
on-gui-cu-lé.
ōn gŭ ee kŭ la.

15 10 7 8 4
On-gui-for me.
ōn gŭee fŏrm'.

13 10 7 7 5 [der.)
san-gui-fi-er (and
sān gŭee fee a.

15 10 7 6 4
un-gui-fè-re.
ōn gŭee fehr'

15 10 7
un-guis.
ōn gŭ ees.

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198. **ui** forms also a diphthong in the following words: —

5 7 10 7 8
De-li-qui-um.
da lee kŭ ee ŏm.

5 10 7 13 4
é-qui-an-gle.
a kŭ ee āngl'.

5 10 7 7 5 13
é-qui-dif-fé-rent.
a kŭ ee dee fa rān.

5 10 7 7 13
é-qui-dis-tant.
a kŭ ee dees tān.

5 10 7 1 6 4
é-qui-la-tè-re.
a kŭ ee lă tehr'.

5 10 7 1 5 1
é-qui-la-té-ral.
a kŭ ee lă ta răl.

5 10 7 2 7 15
é-qui-ta-ti-on.
a kŭ ee tah see ōn.

1 10 7 1
à-qui-a.
ă kŭ ee ă.

10 7 10
Qui-bus.
kŭ ee bŭs.

10 7 7 5
quid-di-té.
kŭ eed dee ta.

10 7 5 13
qui-es-cent.
kŭ ee a sān.

10 7 6
qui-et.
kŭ ee eh.

10 7 5 7 4
qui-é-tis-me.
kŭ ee a teesm'.

10 7 5 7 4
qui-é-tis-te.
kŭ ee a teest'.

10 7 6 4
qui-nai-re.
kŭee nehr'.

10 7 7 1
qui-ri-nal.
kŭ ee ree năl.

10 7 7 10
Qui-ri-nus.
kŭ ee ree nŭs.

10 7 7 6 4
qui-ri-tai-re.
kŭ ee ree tehr'.

10 7 10
qui-tus.
kŭ ee tŭs.

5 10 7 1 6 4
ses-qui-al-tè-re.
sas kŭ ee ăl tehr'.

5 10 7 5 1
ses-qui-pé-dal.
sas kŭ ee pa dăl.

5 10 7 10 10 4
ses-qui-sul-fu-re.
sas kŭ ee sŭl fūr'.

(and the other comp. of **sesqui.**)

10 7 10 7 4
u-bi-quis-te.
ŭ bee kŭ eest'.

199. **uy,** used at the end of proper names only, is a diphthong, — **le Puy, Dupuy,** &c.

200. When this group of vowels is followed by another vowel in the body of a word, it always forms two diphthongs in connection with that vowel (see pp. 44, 45), except, of course, when y is followed by a *silent* **e.**

201. **uin** is a diphthong only in —

10 14
Juin.
zhŭ ĭn.

10 14 5 1 9 4
quin-dé-ca-go-ne.
kŭ ĭn da kă gōn'.

10 14 5 6 7
quin-dé-cem-virs.
kŭ ĭn da sehm veer.

10 14 12 2 5 7 1
quin-qua-gé-si-mal.
kŭ ĭn koo ah zha zee măl.

10 14 12 2 5 7 4
quin-qua-gé-si-me.
kŭ ĭn koo ah zha zeem'.

10 14 10 5 1
Quin-quen-nal.
kŭ ĭn kŭ a năl.

10 14 10 5 7 8
quin-quen-nium.
kŭ ĭn kŭ a nee ŏm.

70 14 10 6 4
quin-quer-ce.
kŭ ĭn kŭ ehrs'.

10 14 10 5 6 4
quin-qué-rê-me.
kŭ ĭn kŭ a rēhm'.

10 14 6 9
quin-tet-to.
kŭ ĭn teht to.

10 14 7 7
Quin-ti-di.
kŭ ĭn tee dee.

10 14 7 4
quin-ti-le.
kŭ ĭn teel'.

10 14 7 7 14
Quin-ti-li-en.
kŭ ĭn tee lee ĭn.

10 14 10 4 [der.)
quin-tu-ple (and
kŭ ĭn tŭpl'.

THEORY.

THIRTIETH LESSON. *Trentième leçon.*

CONSONANTS.

202. General Observations. — Initial consonants are always sounded in French; and, when several consonants begin a word, they are *all* pronounced. Even in words beginning with **sce, sci,** or **scy,** the **s,** which is said to be alone sounded, is certainly much strengthened by its association with the **c.**

When two or more words are intimately connected in sense, no solution of continuity in the flow of the voice should occur, and the words must be uttered one after another in one continuous stream, as if they formed but one long word divided into as many syllables as there are vowel-sounds in the whole; therefore, when the first word ends with a consonant and the next begins with a vowel, the final consonant of the first word, which otherwise would be silent, is carried to the second word, with which it is fully sounded, becoming, *de facto*, the initial letter of that word.

We have another and more striking illustration of this resumption of sound by consonant letters, in the case of suffixes, or letters added, for whatever object, to some words. For instance, in **doigt, grand, vingt, petit,** &c., the final **t** or **d** is silent; but in **doigtier, grandeur, vingtième, petitesse,** &c., it is fully sounded, and begins the syllable.

The shortest pause, whether indicated by the punctuation, or not indicated at all, naturally prevents the linking of words together.

THEORY.

CONSONANTS (*continued*).

General Observations. — The connection does not take place when it might unpleasantly affect the ear. In familiar conversation, words are more seldom joined together than in serious reading or speaking.

When a consonant is doubled, the second as a general rule is the only one that is sounded; but, in words beginning with **ill, imm, inn, irr, iss,** the two consonants are sounded when the particles **il, im, in, ir, is,** have a negative force.

The addition of an **s**, mark of the plural, does not alter the pronunciation of a word, except in monosyllables which contain no other vowel than **e**. The added **s** lengthens the sound of the syllable.

203. Classification of the Consonants. — As the different consonants are respectively produced by the special action of different organs of speech, they have been divided into classes accordingly, and each class designated from the name of the organ which seems to contribute more particularly to the formation of the consonants composing it. Thus we call —

Labial, those which are formed by the motion of the lips, — **b, p, f, v, m.**

Dental (called also Sibilant), those which cannot be emitted without the help of the teeth, — **c, ch, s, z.**

Lingual, those to the formation of which the tongue contributes more particularly, — **d, l, n, r, t.**

Palatal, those whose sound is (or seems to be) produced by a motion, or pressing, of the tongue against the palate, — **g, j, c, k, q.**

Nasal, those which are pronounced in part through the nose, — **m, n, gn.**

Liquid, those which, being joined to another letter, are pronounced easily and smoothly, — **l, r, gn.** The two nasal, **m, n,** may be classed also with the liquid.

THEORY.

CONSONANTS (*continued*).

204. Cognates. — By comparing certain articulations, it has been found that there is an analogy between them, and that they differ only by greater or less intensity of sound; in consequence of which they have been divided into two classes, and arranged, as they correspond to one another, in couples.

1°. The weak, or whispered, **b, d, g, j, v, z.**

2°. The strong, or spoken, **p, t, c, k, ch, f, g** hard, **s.**

And those letters whose elements are produced by the same organs, in a similar manner, are called *cognates;* as **d** and **t, b** and **p, f** and **v,** &c.

The following comparison will show how slight is the difference, and how marked is the analogy, between the weak and the strong consonants: —

WEAK CONS.	STRONG CONS.
B.	*P.*
Bain.	Pain.
baquet.	paquet.
beau.	peau.
bercer.	percer.
bois.	pois.
J.	*Ch.*
Jante.	Chante.
japon.	chapon.
jarretière.	charretière.
jatte.	chatte.
joie.	choix.
D.	*T.*
Dancer.	Tancer.
dard.	tard.
doge.	toge.
donner.	tonner.

WEAK CONS.	STRONG CONS.
V.	*F.*
Vain.	Faim.
valoir.	falloir.
vanner.	faner.
vaste.	faste.
vendre.	fendre.
viole.	fiole.
G.	*C. Q.*
Gaze.	Case.
glace.	classe.
grosse.	crosse.
gant.	quand.
Z.	*S. C.*
Zèle.	Selle.
zone.	sonne.
zain.	saint.
zinc.	cinq.

THEORY.

CONSONANTS (*continued*).

205. General Remarks. — It is a general law of euphony that consonants should be preceded by those of their own kind; *i.e.*, weak consonants call for weak consonant sounds, and strong consonants for strong sounds. For instance, **abstenir, subsister, obtenir,** &c., are pronounced *apstenir*, *subzister*, *optenir*, &c. Thus we see that cognates readily exchange for each other; and, in many instances, the interchange is not only authorized, but obligatory, as the only correct pronunciation.

Each consonant ought to have only one sound, indicated by one character (or letter) only, and that character ought to be incommunicable to any other sound. But, as it happens that in French, as well as in other languages, the same characters represent several sounds, or that different characters are used to represent the same sound, we call natural, or proper, that sound which the consonant habitually represents, and accidental that which it receives accidentally from its position.

206. Long and Short Consonants. — The explosive **b, c, d, g, k, p, q, t, v,** are short; the others, generally long. In the expression of strong passion, there is nothing more effective than dwelling particularly upon the consonant sounds. In conversation, long consonants are seldom resorted to, except in the case of considerable emphasis or animation.

THEORY.

THIRTY-FIRST LESSON. *Trente et unième leçon.*

CONSONANT *B.*

207. Grammarians recognize only one sound of the letter **b**; but it really has two, — 1°. The natural sound *buh*, the same as in English **bad, mob, elbow**; 2°. The accidental sound *puh*. **b** is therefore called *buh* and *puh*.

208. As we have already seen, **b** readily permutes with its cognate **p**, especially before the strong consonant **t**; and also, but not quite so strongly, before **s**. **Subterfuge, obtempérer, s'abstenir, substantif, absence, obscurité**, &c., are pronounced as if written *supterfuge*, *optempérer*, *s'apstenir*, *supstantif*, *apsence*, *opscurité*, &c.

209. **b** is silent before **v**: **Fabvier, Lefebvre**, pronounced *Favié*, *Lefèvre;* also in **plomb, aplomb, surplomb, Doubs**, and **Christophe Colomb.**

210. The two **b**'s are sounded in **Abbeville, abbatial, gibbeux**, and **gibbosité.**

C.

211. This consonant has three sounds, — the proper sound *kuh*, and the accidental sounds *suh* and *guh*.

212. **c** final is sounded, except in the words of which a list is given on the opposite page.

213. In the termination of **aspect, circonspect, instinct, respect**, and **suspect**, the **c** is generally heard in the singular; and the **t** is silent; but in the plural the **c** and the **t** are both mute.

214. **Anspect** and **district** sound the **c**, both in the singular and in the plural. The **t** remains silent. In **succint**, the **t** alone is pronounced.

215. **c**, which is silent in **marc**, *residuum*, is fully sounded in **Marc**, proper name.

PRACTICE.

THIRTIETH EXERCISE. *Trentième exercice.*

Le plomb, Ja-cob, the lead, [Jacob.
l' plōn, zhah kŏb,

un rumb de vent, a rhumb of [wind.
ūn rōnb duh vaⁿ.

Au-reng-Zeb, Aureng-Zebe.
ŏ raⁿg zehb.

le ra-doub, the refitting of ships.
l' ră doob.

Ac-croc, a-jonc, rent, sea-rush.
ă kro, ă zhon.

arc-bou-tant, arch-butment.
ăr boo taⁿ.

arc-bou-ter, to buttress.
ăr boo ta.

arc-dou-bleau, joist.
ăr doo blo.

banc, bec-d'â-ne, bench, spoke-shave.
baⁿ, ba dāhn.

blanc, broc, white, jug.
blaⁿ, bro.

ca-out-chouc, india-rubber.
kă oot shoo.

clerc, co-ti-gnac, clerk, confection of quinces.
klehr, kŏ tee gnă.

cric, croc, es-croc, screw-jack, hook, swindler.
kree, kro, as kro.

es-to-mac, flanc, stomach, side.
as tŏ mă, flaⁿ.

il a donc fi-ni? he has finished, then?
eel ă dōn fee nee.

Franc, jonc, sincere, reed.
fraⁿ, zhōn.

lacs, marc, string, residuum.
lă, măr.

Le-clerc, al-ma-nach, Leclerc, almanac.
luh klehr, ăl mă nă.

porc-frais, fresh pork.
pŏr freh.

rac-croc, ar-se-nic, lucky hit, arsenic.
ră kro, ăr suh nee.

ta-bac, tronc, tobacco, trunk.
tă bă, trōn.

jou-er aux é-checs, to play chess.
zhoo a o za sheh.

je vaincs, tu vains, I vanquish, thou vanquishest.
zh' vaⁿ, tŭ vaⁿ.

il vainc, St. Marc, he vanquishes, St. Mark.
eel vaⁿ, saⁿ măr.

l'ins-tinct, the instinct.
laⁿs taⁿ.

l'a-mict, suc-cinct, the amice, concise.
lă mee, sŭk saⁿt.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āⁿ, want; īⁿ, Yankee; ōⁿ, don't; ūⁿ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡn, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

CONSONANT *C* (*continued*).

216. In **porc**, the **c** is silent, except when **porc** is used figuratively in the sense of glutton:

[he feeds himself. Look at him! What a glutton!
Il se gave, il s'emplit. Regarde-le! le porc! He stuffs himself,
eel suh gāv', eel sāñ plee. ruhgārd' luh, luh pork.

217. In **échecs**, *chess*, the **c** is silent; but in **échec**, meaning repulse, check, defeat, the **c** is fully sounded. It is also distinctly heard in **échec et mat**, *checkmate*.

218. In **Saint Marc**, the **c** is silent, even before a vowel.

219. **ct** at the end of words are both sounded, except in **aspect, circonspect, instinct, respect, suspect**, and **amict**. In **succinct**, the **t** alone is pronounced. (See § 214.)

220. **Violoncelle** and **vermicelle** are now regularly pronounced *violon(s)elle*, *vermi(s)elle*.

221. In a few expressions, such as those given on the page opposite, the final **c** of a few words, in which it is ordinarily silent, resumes its full sound as **k** in *key*.

222. The **c** of the conjunction **donc**, *therefore* (the *ergo* of the Latin), is sounded, —

1°. Before a vowel or a silent **h**;
2°. When **donc** is placed at the beginning of a proposition;
3°. In sentences expressing passion, indignation, anger, &c.;
ex.: —

Vous voilà donc enfin arrivé.
Elle refuse, donc je pars.
Vous prétendez donc me dicter des lois!

Everywhere else the **c** of **donc** is silent.

223. When **c** is doubled, and the second is followed by **e** or **i**, so that it takes the **s**-sound, this makes the two **c**'s virtually different letters, and naturally both must be sounded. The first **c** keeps the proper sound (as **k** in *key*): the second takes the sound *suh* (as **s** in *so*).

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-FIRST EXERCISE. *Trente et unième exercice.*

Il a reçu un fameux échec, He was severely repulsed.
eel ă r'sŭ ūn fă mēū za shehk.

Vous avez trop de respect humain, You fear the world too much.
voo ză va trŏ d'rehs pehk ŭ mīn.

Je l'ai fait échec et mat, I checkmated him.
zh' la feh a shehk a măt.

Votre cousin Marc ne vient pas. Your cousin Mark does not come.
vŏtr' koo zīn mărk nuh vee īn pah.

C'est un marchand de bric-à-brac, He is a dealer in old stores.
seh tūn măr shān d' breek ă brăk.

[dealing in that affair.

Il y a du micmac dans cette affaire, There is some underhand
eel ee ă dŭ meek măk dān seht ă fehr'.

[every evening.

Nous jouions au trictrac tous les soirs. We played backgammon
noo zhoo yōn zo treek trăk too la swehr.

[of the mill?

Entendez-vous le tic-tac du moulin? Do you hear the click-clack
ān tān da voo l' teek tăk dŭ moo līn.

[less fellow.

Votre neveu est un franc étourdi, Your nephew is a thought-
vŏtr' nuh vēū eh tūn frān ka toor dee.

[goes from one extreme to the other.

Cet avocat passe toujours du blanc au noir, That lawyer always
seht ă vŏ kă pahs' too zhoor dŭ blān ko nwehr.

[count of your receipts and expenditures.

Nous compterons de clerc à maître, We shall give an exact ac-
noo kōn trōn d' klehrk ă mēhtr'.

[onomatopœia.

Cric-crac est une onomatopée familière, Cric-crac is a familiar
keek krăk en tŭn' ŏ nŏ mă tŏ pa fă mee lee ehr'.

Le porc-épic dresse ses piquants, The porcupine erects his quills.
l' pŏr ka peek drehs' sa pee kān.

Il lui a donné un croc en jambe, He tripped him up.
eel lŭ ee ă dŏna ūn krŏk ān zhānb'.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

THEORY.

THIRTY-SECOND LESSON. *Trente-deuxième leçon.*

CONSONANT *C* (*continued*).

224. In the five following words the two **c**'s are pronounced as double **k**, — **peccable, peccadille, peccata, peccant, peccavi.**

225. **c** has the accidental sound *guh* (as **g** in *go*) in the following words and in their derivatives:

Second, fécond, Czar, [fruitful, Czar. second, s'gōn, fa gōn, gzăr.

Reine-claude, green-gage. rēhn' glōd'.

226. The combination **sc**, at the beginning of words, and followed by **e, i,** or **y,** is sounded as in the English word *science.* Both the **s** and **c** are pronounced; or, as the **s** and the **c** have here the same sound, it would be more correct to say that the **s** is not only fully sounded, but receives additional strength from its association with the **c**, which might be called silent.

227. **c**, as well as **p** and **s**, between two consonants, forms a syllable with the first; *ex.*: **fonc-tion, domp-teur, superstitiéux.**

COMBINATION *CH.*

228. In words purely French and in those which come from the Latin, the combination **ch**, followed by a vowel, is pronounced as in English in **machine**; and, in spelling for pronunciation, is called *shuh.*

Obs. — In this case, the **h** after **c** is merely an auxiliary letter; and, in connection with the **c**, becomes the symbol of the strong articulation whose weak counterpart is represented by the letter **j**. The **h**, therefore, does not represent an aspirate in the primitive word.

229. But in words of foreign origin, mostly from the Greek, and the other languages of the East, whose syllable, to which **ch** belongs, *has been preserved in its primitive orthography*, the **ch** has retained its hard sound, as **k** in *key*, and is called *kuh.*

Obs. — Here the **h** is simply an etymological letter: it serves only to indicate that the radical words had an **h** aspirate, the sign of which has been retained in the derivatives.

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-SECOND EXERCISE. *Trente-deuxième exercice.*

CH HARD, AS *K* IN *KEY*.

Archéologique, archeological.
ăr ka ŏ lŏ zheek'.

anachorète, hermit.
ă nă kŏ rēht'.

Cham, Ham.
kăm.

chiste, cyst.
keest'.

un chiromancien, a chiroman- [cer.
ūn kee rŏ măn see ĭn.

le chélone, the tortoise-flower.
luh ka lōn'.

Chanaan, Canaan.
kă nă ăn.

le chœur, the choir.
l' kuhr.

scholaire, academic.
skŏ lehr'.

Civita-Vecchia, Civita-Vecchia.
see vee tă vehk kee ă.

de la malachite, some malachite.
d' lă mă lă keet.

inchoatif, inceptive.
ĭn kŏ ă teef.

Gutta-percha, gutta-percha.
gŭ tă pehr kă.

du melchior, some melchior [(metal).
dŭ mehl kee or.

l'orchestre, the orchestra.
l'ŏr kehstr'.

Nabuchodonozor, Nebuchad- [nezzar.
nă bŭ kŏ dŏ nŏ zŏr.

les Machabées, the Macca- [bees.
la mă kă ba.

Tychobrahé, Tycho-Brahe.
tee ko bră a.

Michel-Ange, Michael Angelo.
mee kehl ănzh'.

un écho, an echo.
ūn na ko.

Machiavel, Machiavel.
mă kee ă vehl.

l'eucharistie, the Eucharist.
lēū kă rees tee.

un archange, an archangel.
ūn năr kānzh'.

fuchsia, fuchsia.
fŭk see ă.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡn, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

THIRTY-THIRD LESSON. *Trente-troisième leçon.*

COMBINATION *CH* (*continued*).

230. **Machiavélique, archevêque, archevêché,** and **patriarche** have the **ch** soft, as in *machine*. The reason for this apparent irregularity lies in the fact that the adjective *machiavélique* is of French formation, while **Machiavel** is Italian. **Archiépiscopal** has come to us with its Eastern prefix *archi*, but **archevêque** is French. **Patriarchal** pronounces a pure Latin finale (*chalis*): **patriarche** has a French termination.

231. Several words in the same category, having become more common than others, have insensibly lost their original pronunciation (**ch** hard), and have taken that of the French **ch** (soft); such as, **archidiacre, chimie, architecte, chirurgien, Achille, Joachim, archiprêtre, chérubin, tachygraphie, Zachée, Achéron,** &c.

232. **Chélidoine**, *celandine*, has the **ch** hard or soft at the option of the speaker. **Gutta-percha** is generally pronounced *goutta-peurtsha*, but many have gallicized it into **guta-perka. La cachucha** is pronounced *katshoutsha*.

233. **ch** preceded by **c**, or followed by a consonant, or terminating a word, is pronounced *kuh* (as **k** in *key*). However **ch** is silent in **almanach,** and is sounded as **g** hard in *drachme:*

[roar, the log-line.	[chante, Chloe.
Un bacchanal, le loch, an up-	**Une bacchante, Chloé,** a bac-
ŭn bă kă năl, luh lŏk.	ŭn' bă kānt', klŏa.

In the combination **cht**, at the end of words, the **t** is silent. The **ch** is, according to rule pronounced as **k** in *key*.

[Utrecht.	
Les yachts, Utrecht, the yachts,	**Maëstricht,** Maestricht.

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-THIRD EXERCISE. *Trente-troisième exercice.*

CH HARD, AS *K* IN *KEY*.

Catéchumène, kă ta kŭ mēhn.	catechumen.	**Chorégraphie,** kŏ ra ḡră fee.	choregraphy
Zacharie, ză kă ree.	Zachary.	**Pulchérie,** pŭl ka ree.	Pulcheria.
la Chaldée, lă kăl da.	Chaldea.	**Charybde,** kă reebd'.	Charybdis.

Judith a une chaîne en chrysocale, Judith has a pinchbeck chain.
zhŭ deet ă ŭn' shēhn ān kree zŏ kăl'.

Les élèves de l'école polytechnique, [technic School. The students of the Poly-
la za lēhv' duh la kŏl' pŏ lee tehk neek'.

Donnez-moi un drachme de séné, Give me a drachm of senna.
dŏ na mweh ūn drăḡm' duh sana.

La chlamyde des Romains, The chlamys of the Romans.
lă klă meed' da rŏ mīn.

Le chlore sert à blanchir les toiles, Chlorine serves to bleach linen.
l' klŏr sehr tă blān sheer la twehl'.

Les Israélites sacrifièrent à Moloch, [Moloch. The Israelites sacrificed to
la zeez ră a leet' să kree fee ēhr tă mŏ lŏk.

Zurich est la patrie de Lavater, Zurich is Lavater's birthplace.
zŭ reek eh lă pă tree d' lă vă tehr.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡn, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

THIRTY-FOURTH LESSON. *Trente-quatrième leçon.*

CONSONANT *D.*

234. **d** final is sounded in proper names of foreign origin, and in the words **cid, éphod, sud.**

d final takes accidentally the sound of its cognate **t**: —

1°. In adjectives followed by their substantive, the latter beginning with a vowel or a mute **h**. But the **d** remains silent when the substantive begins with a consonant or an **h** aspirate; also when the adjective is followed by any other word than its substantive.

2°. In verbs, but only before **il, elle, on.**

3°. In **quand,** before a vowel or a mute **h.**

In the termination **dt,** the **d** alone is sounded.

d final is silent in substantives, also in the adjectives **chaud, froid, rond,** and in the adverb **tard.**

But in compound expressions, the **d** of the substantives **pied** and **fond** is fully sounded, except in **pied-à-pied.**

235. The two **d**'s are sounded in the following words only: **addition, additionnel, reddition, adducteur, quiddité.**

CONSONANT *F.*

236. In **neuf,** **f** assumes the sound of its cognate **v,** but only before a substantive or an adjective beginning with a vowel or a mute **h.** If they begin with a consonant, **f** is silent.

Neuf, used to form complex or compound words, does not sound its **f** before a consonant. **Neuf-Brisack, Neufbourg, Neufchâtel, neuf cents,** &c., are pronounced *Neubrisack, Neubour, Neuchâtel, neu cent,* &c.

Everywhere else, **f** of **neuf** retains its natural sound.

237. **f** is silent in **clef, éteuf, le bœuf-gras, cerf-volant, chef-d'œuvre**; also in the three plural words **œufs, bœufs, nerfs.** In **nerf de bœuf,** singular and plural, the **f** of **nerf** is silent.

In **cerf,** *stag,* the **f** is fully sounded, except when **cerf** is used as a hunting-term.

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-FOURTH EXERCISE. *Trente-quatrième exercice.*

[bottom.
De fond en comble, from top to
duh fōn tān kōnbl'.
[from top to toe.
armé de pied en cap, armed
ăr ma duh pee a tān kăp.
[and handsome.
il est grand et beau, he is tall
eel eh g̃rān a bo.
Entend-elle? Does she hear?
ān tān tehl'.
le Talmud, the Talmud.
l' tăl mŭd.
un nerf de bœuf, a cow-hide.
ūn nehr duh buhf.
j'ai un cerf-volant, I have a kite.
zha ūn sehr vŏ lān.
[attack.
une attaque de nerfs, a nervous
ŭn' ă tăk duh nehr.
[val) ox.
le bœuf gras, the fatted (carni-
l' bēū g̃rah.
un œuf dur, a boiled egg.
ūn nuhf dŭr.
[him nine.
je lui en donne neuf, I give
zh' lŭ ee ān dŏn' nuhf.
le oerf brame, the stag is belling.
l' sehr brăm'.

[temporary lodging.
Il a un pied-à-terre, he has a
eel a ūn pee a tă tehr'.
[vances step by step.
il avance pied-à-pied, he ad-
eel ă vāns' pee a ă pee a.
[abyss.
un profond abîme, a deep
ūn prŏ fōn tă beem'.
profond ou non, deep or not.
prŏ fōn oo nōn.
[comes.
quand elle viendra, when she
kān tehl' vee n̄ dră.
le Sund, the Sound.
l' sūnd.
[master-piece.
c'est un chef-d'œuvre, that is a
seh tūn sheh duhvr'.
du bœuf frais, some fresh beef.
dŭ buhf freh.
[years old.
il a dix-neuf ans, he is nineteen
eel ă deez nēū vān.
neuf cavaliers, nine horsemen.
nuh kă vă lee a.
[stag.
un cerf dix cors, a full-grown
ūn sehr dee kŏr.
des bas-reliefs, some bas-reliefs.
da bah r'lee ehf.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; n̄, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n, singing; y̆, yes.

THEORY.

THIRTY-FIFTH LESSON. *Trente-cinquième leçon.*

CONSONANT *G.*

238. **g** final is sounded (as in *go*) in proper names of persons, and in words from foreign languages; also in **zigzag**, and slightly in **joug**.

239. **g** has also the hard sound in **Borghèse, Bergheim, Gessner, Enghien, Gessler,** and generally in proper names of German origin.

240. In **bourg** (final syllable of some proper names of towns and countries), the **g** is silent; but is sounded as **k** in the common noun **bourg**, *market-town;* also in **Bourg en Bresse.**

241. In **long** and **sang** the **g** takes the sound of **k** before a vowel or a silent **h**. In **rang**, the **g** is now silent in all cases, even in poetry. In **orang-outang**, the first **g** is either sounded or silent: the last is silent.

242. In **gangrêne** and its derivatives, the **g** initial, which was formerly sounded as **k**, has now resumed its natural sound (as in *go*).

243. **Suggérer** in all its tenses, **suggesté**, and **suggestion** sound the two **g**'s, the first as in *go*, the second as **z** in *glazier*. Everywhere else, when double, the second **g** alone is sounded.

244. In the Italian proper names and words **Castiglione, Cagliostro, Cagliari, imbroglio,** &c., the **g**-sound is suppressed in French, as it is in Italian; and, by analogy, we drop it also in **de la Seiglière.** **Broglie** is pronounced *broyi.* But in all French words the combined consonants **gl** are both pronounced, and called *gluh.*

245. Concerning **gu.** In the following words and in their derivatives, the **u** is not an orthographic letter; and, consequently, is fully sounded, — **aiguille, exiguïté, sanguification, arguer, unguis, le Guide, aiguiser, linguiste, inextinguible, les Guises, la Guyanne, la Guienne.** (See § 198.) **Guanches** is pronounced *gooansh'.*

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-FIFTH EXERCISE. *Trente-cinquième exercice.*

Un joug affreux, a frightful yoke.
ūn zhookă frēū.

Borghèse, Borghese.
bŏr ḡehz'.

Gessner, zigzag, Gessner, [zigzag.
ḡehs nehr, zeeḡ zăg.

Gessler, Enghien, Gessler, [Enghien.
ḡehs lehr, āṅ ḡīṅ.

rang élevé, high rank.
rāṅ a l' va.

un long accès, a long attack.
ūn lōṅ kăk seh.

Saint-Pétersbourg, St. Peters- [burg.
sīṅ pa tehrs boor.

l'aiguilleur, the switcher.
leh ḡŭ ee ȳuhr.

un orang-outang, an orang- [outang.
ūn nŏ rāṅ oo tāṅ.

je suggère, I suggest.
zhuh sŭḡ zhēhr'.

rue Bourg-l'Abbé, Bourg- [l'Abbe Street.
rŭ boor lăba.

Bourg en Bresse, Bourg in [Bresse.
boor kāṅ brĕhs'.

Cagliostro, Cagliostro.
kă lee os tro.

une suggestion, a suggestion.
ŭn' sŭḡ zhehs tee ōṅ.

un imbroglio, an imbroglio.
ūn nīṅ brŏ lee o.

Mlle. de la Seiglière, Mlle. de [la Seiglière.
măd' mweh zehl' duh lă sa lee ehr'.

le Duc de Broglie, the Duke [de Broglie.
l' dŭk duh brŏ ȳee.

le Duc de Guise, the Duke de [Guise.
l' dŭk duh ḡŭ eez'.

le Guide, Guido.
luh ḡŭ eed'.

la Guienne, Guienne.
lă ḡŭ ee ehn'.

Augsbourg, Augsburg.
oz boor.

un legs incertain, an uncertain [legacy.
ūn leh zīṅ sehr tīṅ.

nous arguons, we argue.
noo zăr ḡŭ ōṅ.

une aiguière, a ewer.
ŭn' eh ḡŭ ee ehr'.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āṅ, want; īṅ, Yankee; ōṅ, don't; ūṅ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡṅ, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

THIRTY-SIXTH LESSON. *Trente-sixième leçon.*

CONSONANT *G* (*GU continued*).

246. The pronunciation of the **u** of **Guise** is disappearing little by little. In the common nouns **guise** and **guide**, the **u** is, of course, silent. The verb **arguer**, in all its inflections, distinctly sounds the **u**; but the latter is silent in about fifty verbs ending in *guer*.

247. **u** is also silent in **aiguade, aigayer, aiguail**; but in all the other words containing **gua**, the **u** forms a diphthong with the **a**, and therefore retains its full value as a vowel letter. It is evident that, in that class of words, the **u** of **gua** is not an orthographic letter, since the **g** would be hard without it. (See § 194.)

COMBINATION *GN*.

248. **gn** has two sounds: —

1°. The soft or liquid sound, which is the proper sound of the French **gn**, and is identical with the sound represented by **ng** in *singing*. (See § 44.)

2°. The hard sound, which is formed by the two distinct articulations, **guh** (g) and **nuh** (n), so intimately united as to come out in one explosion of the voice.

The hard **gn** sound is limited to words beginning with that combination, and to a few others, and their derivatives, given on the page opposite.

249. The popular appellative **gnaf**, *cobbler*, is the only word that has the initial **gn** soft.

250. The **g** sound is generally suppressed in **magnifique, magnificence, magnifiquement, signet, signifier, Regnard, Compiègne, Regnault, Clugny, Augsbourg, legs.**

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-SIXTH EXERCISE. *Trente-sixième exercice.*

A ma guise, in my own way.
ă mă gēez'.
aiguade, stream of water.
eh gād'.
un gnaf, a cobbler.
ūn gnăf.
M. de Clugny, Mr. de Clugny.
muh see ēu d' klŭ nee.
Signet, pointer (for books).
see neh.
cela signifie, that signifies.
s' lă see nee fee.
Compiègne, Compiegne.
kōn pee ehn'.
magnifiquement, magnificently.
mă nee feek' mān.

gn hard, as in *ignorant.*

Agnus, agnat,* agnus, collateral.
ă gnŭs, ă gnă.
géognosie, igné, geognosy, igneous.
zha ŏ gno zee, ee gna.
magnificat, magnificat.
mă gnee fee kăt.
stagnant, stagnant.
stă gnān.
magnat, magnate.
mă gnă.
physiognomonie, physiognomy.
fee zee ŏ gnŏ mŏ nee.
Cavagnari,* Cavagnari.
kă vă nee ă ree.
Progné, cognat, Prognee, cognate.
prōgna, kŏ gnă.
diagnostic, diagnostic.
dee ă gnŏs teek.
inexpugnable, inexpugnable.
ee na ks pŭ gnăbl'.
pugnacité, combativeness.
pŭ gnă see ta.
régnicole, native (law term).
ra gnee kōl'.
désignatif, designative.
da zee gnă teef.
M. Savagner,* Mr. de Savagner.
muh see ēu să vă nee a.

---

* **gn** has even a third sound, very little in use: it introduces the **i** sound and suppresses the **g**, as in the name *Cavagnari*, of Italian origin, and in *Savagner*, &c.

THEORY.

THIRTY-SEVENTH LESSON. *Trente-septième leçon.*

CONSONANT *H.*

251. **h** aspirate gives strength to the following vowel, but the **h** itself is altogether silent.

252. **h** initial and aspirate prevents the elision of the final vowel of the preceding word; and, if that word ends with a consonant, the aspirate **h** prevents the connection between the two words. But if that final consonant be habitually sounded, as **c, l, r,** &c., it naturally retains its sound before **h** aspirate, as before all other consonants.

253. **h** initial is generally aspirate in words implying great moral or physical power or strength, also in words derived from the Greek or some foreign language.

254. **h** mute, initial or not, is null, and, as far as pronunciation is concerned, altogether useless.

255. **h** initial is generally mute in words derived from the Latin, as **habile, haleine, heure, huile, huître, hiver,** &c., which come from *habilis*, *halo*, *hora*, *oleum*, *ostreum*, *hiems*, &c. However, **héros, hennir, harpie,** and a few others which came originally from the Greek, have the **h** aspirate.

256. **h** after a consonant is null; therefore **inhumain, inhérent, exhausser,** &c., are thus divided, — *i-nhu-main*, *i-nhé-rent*, *e-xhaus-ser*.

257. Between two vowels, **h** begins the syllable, — **tra-hir co-hue, ba-hut, an-ni-hi-ler, ca-hier, ap-pré-hen-der, co-hor-te, co-hé-sion, bo-hé-mien, sou-hai-ter, pé-ri-hé-lie,** &c., — and consequently is aspirate.

258. **h**, which is aspirate in **héros** (from the Greek), is mute in all its derivatives, the latter being of French formation: —

Les héros, l'héroïne, the heroes, [the heroine.	**Vers héroïques,** heroic verses.
la a ro, la ro een'.	vehr za ro eek'.

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259. **h** initial is generally aspirate in foreign proper names.

Obs. — A singular custom, which prevailed for some time, caused the aspiration of the **h**, in the three expressions, *toile d'Hollande*, *fromage d'Hollande*, *eau de la reine d'Hongrie*, to disappear; but, at the present day, all those who pride themselves upon their good speaking always pronounce these expressions with the **h** aspirate.

Dans un fromage de Hollande, In a Dutch cheese.
dān zūn frŏ măzh' duh ŏ lānd'.
De l'eau de la reine de Hongrie, Some Hungary water.
d' l'o d' lă rēhn' duh ōn gree.
De la toile de Hollande, Some Dutch linen.
d' lă twehl' duh ŏ lānd'.

260. The **h** of **Henri** is generally mute in familiar conversation, and aspirate in the elevated, noble style, and high diction: —

Jusqu'à la mort de Henri IV., Until the death of Henry IV.
zhŭs kă lă mŏr duh ān ree kătr'.
[Henry IV.
Vic, compagnon d'armes de Henri IV., Vic, companion of
veek, kōn pă gnōn d' ărm' duh ān ree kătr'.
Le cheval d'Henri IV., The horse of Henry IV.
luh sh' văl d' ān ree kătr'.
Les thèmes d'Henri, Henry's themes.
la tēhm' d' ān ree.

261. The **h** of **la Henriade** is never mute; that of **Henriette**, never aspirate.

262. **h** is mute when it is preceded by a consonant and followed by a vowel; but when the particle **en** is prefixed to a word whose **h** is aspirate, the **h** remains aspirate in the compound, and the particle **en** retains its nasal sound: —

Nous enharnachons, we harness.
noo zān ăr nă shōn.

Il s'enhardit, he grows bold.
eel sān ăr dee.

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-SEVENTH EXERCISE. *Trente-septième exercice.*

LIST OF THE MOST COMMONLY USED WORDS BEGINNING WITH *H* ASPIRATE.

Ha! hâbler, ha! to boast.
ah, āh bla.
la hache, the axe.
lă ăsh'.
hagard, hai! haggard, ha!
ă găr, ēh.
la haie, haïe, the hedge, gee-oh!
lă eh, ă ee.
les haillons, the rags.
la ah yōn.
la haine, hatred.
lă ēhn'.
haïr, la haire, to hate, the hair-shirt.
ă eer, lă ehr.
le hâle, haler, the sun-burn, to tow.
luh āhl', āh la.
une halle, a market.
ŭnuh ăl'.
la hallebarde, the halberd.
lă ăl' bărd'.
la halte, the halt.
lă ălt'.
mon hamac, my hammock.
mōn ă măk.
les hameaux, the hamlets.
la ă mo.
La hampe, the staff.
lă ān̄p'.
la hanche, the hip.
lă ān̄sh'.
un hangar, a shed.
ūn ān̄ g̃ăr.
les hannetons, the May-bugs.
la ăn' tōn̄.
happer, hanter, to snap, to frequent.
ă pa, ān̄ ta.
une haguenée, an ambling nag.
ŭ nuh ăk' na.
le haquet, the dray.
luh ă keh.
la harangue, the harangue.
lă ă rān̄g̃'.
harasser, to harass.
ă ră sa.
harceler, to harass.
ăr suh la.
les hardes, the clothes.
la ărd'.
hardi, le harem, bold, the harem.
ăr dee, luh ă rehm.
un hareng, a herring.
ūn ă rān̄.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān̄, want; īn̄, Yankee; ōn̄, don't; ūn̄, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n̄, singing; y̆, yes.

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Les haricots, the beans.
la ă ree ko.

une haridelle, a jade.
ŭ nuh ă ree dehl'.

harnacher, to harness.
ăr nă sha.

la harpe, the harp.
lă ărp'.

une harpie, a harpy.
ŭ nuh ăr pee.

les harpons, the harpoons.
la ăr pōn.

le hasard, the hazard.
luh ă zăr.

hâter, à la hâte, to haste, in a [hurry.
āh ta, ă lă āht'.

hausser, haute, to raise, high.
o sa, ōt.

haut, hâve, high, emaciated.
o, āhv'.

un havre, hé! a harbor, hey!
ūn ahvr', a.

hein! héler, what! to hail.
ān, a la.

hem! hennir, hem! to neigh.
ehm, ă neer.

la Henriade, the Henriade.
lă ān ree ăd'.

un hérault, a herald.
ūn a ro.

Un pauvre hère, a poor wretch.
ūn po vruh ehr.

le hérisson, the hedge-hog.
luh a ree sōn.

les hérons, le héros, the herons, [the hero.
la a rōn, luh a ro.

heu! heurter, ay! to knock.
ēū, uhr ta.

hideux, ho! hideous, ho!
ee dēū, ō.

holà! hom! halloa! hem!
o lă, om.

un homard, a lobster.
ūn ŏ măr.

la honte, le hoquet, the shame, [the hiccough.
lă ōnt', luh ŏ keh.

une horde, a horde.
ŭ nuh ŏrd'.

un horion, hormi, a thump, ex- [cepted.
ūn o ree ōn, ŏr mee.

hors, une hotte, excepted, [a basket-funnel.
ŏr, ŭ nuh ŏt'.

du houblon, some hops.
dŭ oo blōn.

de la houille, some coal.
d' lă ooy'.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; ān, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

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La houle, the surge.
lă ool'.

sa houlette, his shepherd's hook.
să oo leht'.

une houri, a houri.
ŭ nuh oo ree.

la houssine, the switch.
lă oo seen'.

du houx, some holly-wood.
dŭ oo.

un chat huant, a screech-owl.
ūn shă · ŭ ān.

Un Huguenot, a Huguenot
ūn ŭg' no.

le huit, the eight.
luh ŭ eet.

une hure, a head.
ŭ nuh ŭr'.

hurler, to howl.
ŭr la.

le hussard, the hussar.
luh ŭ săr.

les huttes, the huts.
la ˙ ŭt'.

with their compounds and derivatives.

263. The **h** of **huit, huitième, huitièmement,** is mute when these words are preceded by *dix, vingt, soixante-dix,* or *quatre-vingt-dix:* —

Dix-huit, eighteen.
deez ŭeet.

Vingt-huitième, twenty-eighth.
vīn tŭ ee tee ehm'.

Quatre-vingt-dix-huitième, ninety-eighth.
kă truh vīn dee zŭ ee tee ehm'.

264. **h** is now mute in the following twelve words: **l'hallali, l'hamecon, l'heiduque, poire de bon-henri, l'hernute, hershel, l'hidalgo, l'hiéroglyphe, l'hyène, l'hortensia, l'hospodar, l'hospodarat.**

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡn, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

THIRTY-EIGHTH LESSON. *Trente-huitième leçon.*

CONSONANT *H* (*continued*).

265. **Hors de combat.** — The expression *hors du combat* — meaning OUT OF or BEYOND the limits of a particular fight, whether able or not to participate in it — is often, and wrongly, used instead of **hors de combat,** — which means *not in a condition to fight*, because of wounds or for any other cause, and whether on the battle-field or not. Those who adhere to the expression *hors du combat* (in spite of Worcester and Webster, to say nothing of French authority) merely show a deplorable ignorance of the genius of our language. **Esprit de corps, mal de tête,** and a number of other expressions, may be classed in the same category.

266. If we consult a dictionary, — that of the Academy, for instance, — we shall find that all words beginning with **hac, hic, hoc, hou, huc, han, hap, hag, har, has, hat, han, hav,** except *hanebane*, *harmonie*, and deriv., *hast* and *hastair*, *haras*, *harpège*, *harpéger*, *haruspice*, and *haussière*, have the **h** aspirate.

267. And all words beginning with **hend, hept, hex, hip, hir, his,** and **hiv,** with the single exception of **hisser,** have the **h** mute.

CONSONANT *J*.

268. **j** never terminates French words. When final in foreign words it is fully sounded.

CONSONANT *K*.

269. **k** is everywhere sounded as in *key*.

270. **c** before **k** is, of course, silent.

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CONSONANT *L.*

271. l has the natural sound *luh* (as in *level*) :—

1°. At the beginning of words.

2°. When single in the middle of words.

3°. When double in the middle of words, provided it is not immediately preceded by i.

4°. After the combination **oi**, whether the l be final or not.

5°. In the termination **il** preceded by a consonant.

6°. When final and not preceded by **i** following another vowel.

7°. In il and **ill** at the beginning of words.

272. l is silent in **anil, baril, chenil, courtil, coutil, fayols, fraisil, fournil, fusil, fils, gril, faulx, aulx, gentils, nombril, outil, persil, pouls, soûl, sourcil, cul-de-sac,** which are pronounced *ani, bari, cheni, courti, couti, fayo, frési, fourni, fusi, fis, gri, fo, o, genti, nombri, outi, persi, pou, sou, sourci, cu-de-sac.*

Also in a number of proper names; such as **Arnault, Chaulny, Faultrier, Maulny, Paulmier, Lons-le-Saulnier, Dumesnil, Gentil-Bernard, Dépremenil, Géricault, Girault, Larochefoucauld, Renauld, Lecouteulx, Arnoult, Sault, Saulx, Ménilmontant, Ménil-Amelot,** &c., pronounced *arno, chauni, fautier,* &c.

However, l is heard in **Ault, Gréouls,** and **Sainte-Menehould,** pronounced *ôlt, gré-oul, sainte-mene-oul.*

273. l is either silent or liquid, at the option of the speaker, in **Avril, babil, béril, grésil, gentil, fenil, chartil, mil.**

274. And in **avril, péril, babil, béril, bill,** and **mil,** l has also its natural sound.

275. The pronunciation of words which, in the plural, end in **ils,** varies in conformity with their pronunciation in the singular; for instance, **des fusils enlevés** must be pronounced *des fusi-z-enlevés;* and **des outils excellents,** *des*

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

outi-z-excellents; because **fusils** and **outils** do not sound the articulation l in the singular. But **profils exacts, subtils arguments**, must be pronounced *profil-z-exacts, subtil-z-arguments*, because in these words the l is fully sounded in the singular. Likewise, **périls affreux** is pronounced *péri-ȳ-z-affreux*, because the l of **péril** is generally liquid in the singular.

276. In the masculine singular, the l of **gentil** is liquid before a vowel or a mute **h**: everywhere else it is silent. **Un gentil enfant** is pronounced *un genti-ȳ-enfant*, but **de gentils enfants** is pronounced *de genti-z-enfants*. **Gentilhomme** follows this rule: **un gentilhomme**, *un genti-ȳ-homme;* **des gentilshommes**, *des genti-z-hommes*.

277. The only words in which the combination **ill** is not liquid are the following, with all their compounds and derivatives. Those with a star sound the two l's:—

Achille, armillaire.
ă sheel', ăr mee lehr'.

billion, calville.
bee lee ōn, kăl veel'.

Delille, distiller.
duh leel', dees tee la.

Gille, imbécille.
zheel', ĭm ba seel'.

Mabille, *mamillaire.
mă beel', mă meel' lehr'.

***millésime, milliard.**
meel la zeehm', mee lee ăr.

million, *osciller.
mee lee ōn, ŏs ceel la.

Priscillien, *pupille.
prees cee lee ĭn, pŭ peell'.

***quintillus, *scille.**
kŭ ĭn teel lŭs, seell'.

***stillation, *titiller.**
steel lāh see ōn, tee teel la.

myrtille, vaciller.
meer teell', vă seel la

Axillaire, billevesée.
ăk seel lehr', beel' vuh za.

codicille, Cyrille.
kŏ dee seel', see reel'.

fibrille, fritillaire.
fee breel', free tee lehr'.

***instiller, Lille.**
ĭns teel la, leel'.

***maxillaire, mille.**
măk seel' lehr', meel'.

***milligramme, &c.**
meel lee grăm'.

***papillaire, *pénicillé.**
pă peel lehr', pa nee seel la.

***pusillanime.**
pŭ zeel lă neem'.

scintiller, *sille.
sĭn teel la, seell'.

ville, village, Villèle.
veel', vee lăzh', vee lehl'.

tranquille, squille.
trān keel', skeel'.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

278. The following words have now, generally, the liquid sound, which however is not obligatory: **guillemet, guilleret, sillet, fibrille, smille.**

279. The **ill** of **artillerie** is liquid or not, *ad libitum;* but **artilleur** is always liquid.

280. **ill** at the beginning of words is never liquid: the two l's are distinctly sounded as in English in *illusion.*

281. When a consonant is doubled, the first is generally silent. This rule applies, to a considerable extent, to the double l; but there are many exceptions. In a number of words, most of which are given on the page opposite, the two l's are distinctly sounded as in English in *collection.* This is always the case in words similar in French and in English, when the two l's are sounded in the latter language.

282. Both l's are distinctly heard in **collation, collationner,** meaning *collation* of writings, *to collate;* but in **collation,** used in the sense of meal, lunch, only one l is pronounced.

283. The combination **ai** before ll has the broad sound of **a** in *father*, but in the following words **ai** is pronounced as **a** in *as:* **caillot, caillou, ailleurs, d'ailleurs, Maillard, médaille, vaillance, bataillon,** also in all the tenses of the verbs **détailler, travailler, ravitailler,** and in the tenses of **falloir, valoir,** as well as in those of such verbs of the second conjugation as contain the combination **aill,** and, necessarily, in their derivatives.

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-EIGHTH EXERCISE. *Trente-huitième exercice.*

[erate.

Illégale, illétré, unlawful, illit-
eel la găl', eel la tra.

allégorie, Allah, allegory, Allah.
ăl la gō ree, ăl lah.

allusion, allègre, allusion, brisk.
ăl lŭ zee ōn, ăl lehgr'.

belligérant, belligerent.
behl lee zha rān.

[allow.

velléités, allouer, velleities, to
vehl la ee ta, ăl loo a.

collationner, to collate.
kŏl lah see ŏ na.

oscillation, oscillation.
ŏs seel lah see ōn.

collusion, collusion.
kŏl lŭ zee ōn.

constellation, constellation.
kŏns tehl lah see ōn.

scintillante, scintillating.
sīn teel lānt'.

libelliste, libeller.
lee behl leest'.

illusion, delusion.
eel lŭ zee ōn.

allocation, allowance.
ăl lŏ kah see ōn.

[amaryllis.

Alluvion, amaryllis, alluvion,
ăl lŭ vee ōn, ă mă reel lees.

collocation, collocation.
kŏl lŏ kah see ōn.

collatéral, collateral.
kŏl lă ta răl.

intelligence, intelligence.
īn tehl lee zhans'.

pusillanimité, pusillanimity.
pŭ zeel lă nee mee ta.

appellatif, appellative.
ă pehl lă teef.

[ellipsis.

belladone, ellipse, belladonna,
behl lă dōn', ehl leeps'.

chambellan, chamberlain.
shān behl lān.

circonvallation, circumvallation.
seer kōn văl lah see ōn.

[bore.

syllabe, ellébore, syllable, helle-
seel lăb', ehl la bŏr'.

épellation, villa, spelling, villa.
a pehl lah see ōn, veel lă.

villégiature, villeggiatura.
veel la zhee ă tŭr'.

solliciteur, solicitor.
sŏl lee see tuhr.

ă, ás; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; ḡ, go; zh, glazier; ḡn, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

THIRTY-NINTH LESSON. *Trente-neuvième leçon.*

CONSONANT *L* (*continued*).

284. **u** before **il** and **ill** is generally an orthographic letter, and therefore silent: but in **aiguille, cuiller,** and in all their derivatives, also in **Juillet,** the **u** is fully sounded; forming with the **i** a diphthong, which is pronounced *ŭ-ee*, — the **i** announcing, besides, that the following **l** is liquid.

285. **l** is liquid (by exception) in the following words: **Choiseul, Broglie, semoule, linceul, Santeul.** (**Sully** is now regularly pronounced.)

286. **lh,** in the body and at the end of words, is always liquid; and so is the combination **ll** at the beginning of a few foreign words.

287. Finally and to resume, **ll** is always liquid when it is preceded by **ai, eai, ei, eui, iai, iei, oai, œi, ouai, oui, uai, uei, uoai**; and **l** final is liquid also in all the combinations, — **ail, eil, euil, ieil, œil, ouail, ouil, uail, ueil.**

CONSONANT *M.*

288. **m,** after a vowel, *in the same syllable*, forms a nasal sound with that vowel.

289. **m** final forms a nasal sound with the preceding vowel in all French words, whatever their etymology may be.

290. But in words borrowed from foreign languages, **m** final retains its natural sound (as in *Tom*), except in **Adam, quidam, Absalom, Samson,** and generally **Joachim,** which a long use has Gallicized, and in which **m** forms a nasal sound.

291. **m** before **n** retains its natural sound, and **mn** are pronounced as in English in *amnesty*. However, **m** is silent in **automne** and **condamner,** and derivatives.

292. The two **m**'s of **imm** at the beginning of words are distinctly pronounced, as in English in *immortal.*

PRACTICE.

THIRTY-NINTH EXERCISE. *Trente-neuvième exercice.*

[of Choiseul.
Le duc de Choiseul, the Duke
l' dŭk duh shweh zuhȳ.

[Sully.
le duc de Sully, the Duke of
l' dŭk duh sŭl lee.

M. de Broglie, Mr. de Broglie.
muh see ēū d' brweh ȳee.

Milhaut, Milhaut.
mee ȳo.

Pardalhac, Pardalhac.
păr dă ȳăk.

un linceul, a shroud.
ūn līn suhȳ'.

M. de Santeul, Mr. de Santeul.
muh see ēū d' sān tuhȳ.

Cruveilhier, Cruveilhier.
krŭ veh ȳee a.

de la semoule, some semoule.
d' lă s' mooȳ'.

[Lloyd's.
le Lloyd français, the French
luh ȳ wehd frān seh.

le Llobregat, the Llobregat.
luh ȳŏ bruh gă.

Llano Grandé, Llano Grande.
ȳă no grān da.

Abraham, Abraham.
ă bră ăm.

Stockholm, Stockholm.
stŏ kōlm.

un item, an item.
ūn nee tehm.

[Samson.
Absalom, Samson, Absalom,
ăb să lōn, sān sōn.

Joachim, Joachim.
zhŏ ă shīn.

l'automne, autumn.
lo tŏn'.

condamnation, condemnation.
kōn dah nah see ōn.

M. de Condom, Mr. de Condom.
muh see ēū d' kōn dōn.

Riom, le nom, Riom, the name.
ree ōn, l' nōn.

un essaim, a swarm.
ūn na sīn.

l'immensité, the immensity.
leem mān see ta.

indemniser, to indemnify.
īn dăm nee za.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY.

FORTIETH LESSON. *Quarantième leçon.*

CONSONANT *M* (*continued*).

293. **em** prefixed to words and having the character of a preposition retains the nasal pronunciation, even before another **m**. The only exceptions are **Emma, Emmanuel, Emmaüs, emménagogue, emménalogie, emmésostome,** in which the two **m**'s retain their proper sound.

294. In **emm**, in the middle of words, the first **m** is silent, the second has the proper sound (as in *me*), and the **e** is sounded as **a** in *as*.

295. But **lemme, dilemme, gemme,** and **gemmation** sound the two **m**'s.

296. Both **m**'s are also sounded in **grammatiste, grammatical, Ammon, nummulaire,** and a few others of foreign origin.

Obs. — Substantives ending in **m** or **n** nasal never carry the final **m** or **n** to the next word.

297. All words ending in **um** are borrowed from the Latin (except **parfum**, which is derived, not borrowed, from it); and the termination **um** is always pronounced *ome*, — **o** as in *none*.

298. **rumb** or **rhumb** and **parfum** are pronounced *ronb, parfun*.

CONSONANT *N*.

299. **n** followed by a vowel or a mute **h**, in the body of a word, begins the syllable, and is pronounced as in English in *nine;* but in **enarbrer, enivrer, enorgueillir,** and in all their derivatives, the particle **en,** which has the character of a preposition, retains the nasal sound, and the **n**, regularly carried to **arbrer, ivrer,** and **orgueillir,** assumes naturally the proper sound.

300. **n** before a consonant, except **n** and **h** mute, forms a nasal sound with the preceding vowel.

PRACTICE.

FORTIETH EXERCISE. *Quarantième exercice.*

Les omnibus, the omnibuses.
la zŏm nee bŭs.

la calomnie, the calumny.
lă kă lŏm nee.

diligemment, diligently.
dee lee zhă măn.

Emmanuel, Emmanuel.
ehm mă nŭ ehl.

omnipotence, omnipotence.
ŏm nee pŏ tăns'.

emmêler, to entangle.
ăn mēh la.

une lampe, a lamp.
ŭn' lănp'.

un dilemme, a dilemma.
ŭn dee lehmm'.

grammaticalement, grammatically.
grăm mă tee kăl' măn.

un pensum, a school task.
ŭn pĭn sŏm.

l'iridium, iridium.
lee ree dee ŏm.

un post-scriptum, a postscript.
ŭn pŏst skreep tŏm.

Nemrod, Nimrod.
nehm rŏd.

le Kremlin, the Kremlin.
l' krehm lĭn.

triumvir, triumvir.
tree ŏm veer.

décemvir, decemvir.
da sehm veer.

elle s'enorgueillit, she makes herself proud.
ehl' săn nŏr guh yee.

l'enivrement, the intoxication.
lăn nee vruh măn.

inhabile, unskilful.
ee nă beel'.

enivrante, intoxicating.
ăn nee vrănt'.

sciemment, knowingly.
see ă măn.

du rhum, some rum.
dŭ rŏm.

le macadam, the macadam.
l' mă kă dăm.

la timballe, the timbal.
lă tĭn băl'.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ăn, want; ĭn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ŭn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

THEORY.

FORTY-FIRST LESSON. *Quarante et unième leçon.*

CONSONANT *N* (*continued*).

301. In the case of double **n**, the first is generally silent, and does not form a nasal sound with the preceding vowel, which, of course, retains its proper sound. (For the exceptions, see below.)

302. But in **ennui, ennoblir, ennasser,** and in all their derivatives, the syllable **en** has the character of a preposition. As such, it retains the nasal sound; and the second **n**, beginning the syllable, has its natural sound.

303. **en** is pronounced **a**, as in *as*, in the following words and in their derivatives: **hennir, nenni, roueunais, solennel,** and **s'ennuiter.**

304. **en** is pronounced as **an** in *Yankee.*

1°. At the beginning and in the middle of words of foreign origin.

2°. In the body of almost all foreign, and a few French, proper names.

3°. In the persons of the verbs terminated in the infinitive in **venir** and **tenir**, whenever **ien** is not followed by **n.**

4°. At the end of French substantives and proper names, and foreign proper names terminated in **ien** and **éen.**

305. When the particle **in** of **inn**, at the beginning of words, has the force of a negation, the two **n**'s are distinctly sounded, without nasality. Both **n**'s are also sounded in a few words, a list of which is given on the page opposite.

306. The particle **in**, prefixed to words borrowed from the Latin, is pronounced *een;* but in the library terms **in-folio, in-quarto, in-douze, in-seize,** &c., which a frequent use has Gallicized, **in** retains the nasal sound. **In-plano** and **in-octavo** have retained, however, the Latin pronunciation.

307. **n** final forms a nasal sound with the preceding vowel; but in proper names and in a number of words of foreign origin ending in **n** or **nn**, the **n**'s retain the natural sound (as in *man, hen*).

308. **n** final in substantives, if otherwise silent, is never carried to the next word.

PRACTICE.

FORTY-FIRST EXERCISE. *Quarante et unième exercice.*

Il hennissait, it neighed.
eel ă nee seh.

M. de Lamennais, Mr. de Lamennais.
muh see ēū d' lăm neh.

cela ennoblit, that does exalt.
s' lă an nŏ blee.

vous vous ennuitez, you stay out late at night.
voo voo ză nŭ ee ta.

une solennité, a solemnity.
ŭn' sŏ lă nee ta.

un rouennais, a native of Rouen.
ūn roo ă neh.

Benjamin, Benjamin.
bīn zhă mīn.

Mentor, inné, Mentor, innate.
mīn tŏr, een na.

Rubens, pensum, Rubens, school task.
rŭ bīns, pīn sŏm.

le Camoëns, le Camoens.
luh kă mŏ īns.

Ecouen, stentor, Ecouen, stentor.
a koo īn, stīn tŏr.

Saint-Ouen, Saint Ouen.
sīn too īn.

L'examen, the examination.
lag ză mīn.

un spencer, a spencer.
ūn spīn sehr.

du benjoin, some benzoin.
dŭ bīn zhŏ īn.

un agenda, a memorandum book.
ūn năzhĭndă.

il vient d'entrer, he has just entered.
eel vee īn daīn tra.

les européens, Europeans.
la zēū rŏ pa īn.

un in-octavo, an octavo.
ūn nee nŏk tă vo.

un in-douze, a duodecimo.
ūn nīn dooz'.

l'in-folio, le spleen, the folio, the spleen.
lĭn fŏ lee o, luh spleen.

innombrable, innumerable.
een nōn brăbl'.

le Béarn, Eden, Béarn, Eden.
l' ba ărn', a dehn.

le lichen, béhen, the lichen, behen.
luh lee kehn, ba ehn.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gn, singing; y, yes.

THEORY.

FORTY-SECOND LESSON. *Quarante-deuxième leçon.*

CONSONANT *N* (*continued*).

309. In poetry, when rhyme demands it, **Eden** is pronounced *édin̄*.

310. **Le Béarn**, a French province, sounds the **n**; but in **M. de Béarn** the **n** is silent (in good society). **Talleyrand, Lamennais, Sennecterre**, are pronounced *talran, lamnè, sèn' terre.*

311. The **n** of **en**, preposition, is always carried to the next word, when the latter begins with a vowel.

bien, adverb, **rien** and **un**, pronouns, are joined to the following word when they are connected to it in sense, or when euphony requires it.

The **n** of **mon, ton, son**, is always carried to the next word.

un carries its **n** to the following word, but only when the latter is a noun or an adjective with which **un** is intimately connected in sense.

en and **on**, pronouns, are joined only to verbs to which they belong.

The **n** of **ent**, termination of the third person plural of verbs, is always silent.

Adjectives ending in **n**, as **bon, vilain, ancien, plein, certain**, &c., carry the **n** to the next word, but only when that word is a noun to which they are inseparably united; that is, when the sense does not admit the slightest pause between them. The nasality of the last syllable of the adjective may disappear, and the vowel preceding the final **n** reassume its natural sound; *but this is optional.* The ease or the difficulty of pronunciation is a sufficient guide in this case.

CONSONANT *P*.

312. **p** initial is always sounded in French.

313. **p** final is pronounced in **Alep, bishop, calp, cap, croup, escap, escoup, Gap, group, hanap, hap! houp! jalap, julep, kanaap, piahiap, salep, sep, sloop, tap, trapp, tsia-ip**, and **tsiap.**

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *P* (*continued*).

314. The **p** of **trop** and **beaucoup** is carried to the next word, beginning with a vowel, when no pause can be made between the two words: —

Il est trop entêté pour céder, — He is too headstrong to yield.
eel eh trŏ pāŭ teh ta poor sa da.

J'ai beaucoup étudié, — I have studied very much.
zha bo koo pa tŭ dee a.

Everywhere else **p** final is silent, *even before a vowel.*

315. **p** not final is fully sounded, except in the following words and in their compounds and derivatives: **baptême, baptiser, Baptiste, cheptel, compter, corps, exempt, printemps, prompt, sculpter, temps, Troplong, dompter, je romps, tu romps, il rompt, Wimpffen.**

316. The **p** of **champ** at the beginning of nouns is silent before consonants, except before **l**: **Champcenetz, Champfleury, Champmeslé,** &c., pronounced *chansnè, chanfleuri, chanmélé,* &c. But the **p** is heard in **Champlain, Champlatreux,** &c. At the end of nouns, the **p** of **champ** and **camp** is never pronounced: **Decamps, Longchamps,** &c., are pronounced *decan, lonchan,* &c.

317. The **p** of **sept, septième, septièmement,** is also silent; but it is heard in all the other words beginning with **sept.**

318. When **p** is doubled, the second only is sounded, except in a few Greek proper names; such as **Agrippa, Hippomène, Hippias, Agrippine,** &c. **Appétence** and **appéter** sound also the two **p**'s.

319. In **trop,** *too much,* the **o** is sounded as in **nor,** when **trop** precedes the word it modifies; but when **trop** follows that word, its **o** is sounded as in *also.*

J'ai trop d'ouvrage, — I have too much work.
zha trŏ doo vrăzh'.

J'en ai trop, — I have too much of it.
zhāñ na tro.

THEORY.

CONSONANT *Q.*

320. **q** is always followed by **u**; except in **coq, cinq, Boscq, Ourcq, Dubocq, Saint-Cricq, Vicq-D'Azyr,** and a few other proper names, where it is final, and sounded as **k** in *key.*

321. **q** is always sounded in **coq.** (The vulgar pronunciation of **coq d'Inde** — *co-d'Inde* — is inadmissible among educated people.)

322. The **q** of **cinq** is fully sounded, except when **cinq** is immediately followed by a substantive, a qualifying adjective, or a number, beginning with a consonant, and provided **cinq** be connected in sense with those words.

323. **Cinq-Mars** is pronounced *sin-mar;* and **quanquam, aquosité,** and **piqûre,** are respectively pronounced *kwan-kwam, a ku o sité,* and *pi kur'.*

CONSONANT *R.*

324. At the beginning and in the body of a word **r** is fully sounded, except in **gars, Angers,** and in all the words ending in **iers.** However, **r** is heard in **le Chiers, Thiers, un tiers,** and in the termination **iers** of the verbs ending in the infinitive in **quérir.**

325. **r** final is sounded in all the terminations that are not **er**; but **r** is silent in **monsieur, messieurs,** and **oublieur.**

326. **er** final is pronounced as the English word **ere.**

1°. In foreign proper names.

2°. In monosyllabic words and in their compounds.

3°. In a few French proper names: —

Auber, Abd-el-kader, le Cher, Albert Durer, Fanny Elssler,
o behr, ăbd ehl kă dehr, luh shehr, ăl behr dū rehr, făn nee ehl slehr,

Esther, Gessler, Gessner, Jupiter, Kléber, Necker, Lucifer,
ehs tehr, ḡehs lehr, ḡehs nehr, zhū pee tehr, kla behr, neh kehr, lū see fehr,

Pont-Audemer, Quimper, Reuter, Rœderer, Rouher, Suger,
pōn to d' mehr, kīn pehr, rēū tehr, ra duh rehr, roo ehr, sŭ zhehr.

St. Sever, &c.
sīn suh vehr.

4°. In a number of polysyllabic words, the most frequently used of which are given on the page opposite.

PRACTICE.

FORTY-SECOND EXERCISE. *Quarante-deuxième exercice.*

Certain endroit, certain place.
sehr tīn nān drweh.

le bien et le mal, good and evil.
l' bee īn a l' măl.

vilain et vicieux, ugly and vicious.
vee līn a vee see ēū.

est-il bon ou non? is it good or not?
eh teel bōn oo nōn.

pleut-il en Egypte? does it rain in Egypt?
plēū teel ān na zheept'.

du reps, some reps.
dŭ rehps.

le relaps, the relapser.
luh r' lăps.

une crypte, a crypt.
ŭn' kreept'.

l'éclipse, the eclipse.
la kleeps'.

un sculpteur, a sculptor.
ūn skŭl tuhr.

présomptueux, presumptuous.
pra zōnp tŭ ēū.

pneumatique, pneumatic.
pnēū mă teek'.

quoique ce soit, whatever it may be.
kweh kuh suh sweh.

vétiver, bent-grass.
va tee vehr.

Amer, aster, bitter, aster.
ă mehr, ăs tehr.

auster, hier, south wind, yesterday.
ŏs tehr, ee ehr.

belvéder, bitter, belvidere, bitter.
behl va dehr, bee tehr.

calender, cancer, calendar, cancer.
kă lān dehr, kān sehr.

cher, coroner, dear, coroner.
shehr, kŏ rŏ nehr.

cutter, cuiller, cutter, spoon.
kŭ tehr, kŭ ee ȳehr.

eider, enfer, eider, hell.
a dehr, ān fehr.

éther, fer, fier, ether, iron, proud.
a tehr, fehr, fee ehr.

hiver, landwehr, winter, landwehr.
ee vehr, lānd vehr.

lavander, lavender.
lă vān dehr.

mâchefer, slag.
māhsh' fehr.

magister, mer, school-master, sea.
mă zhees tehr, mehr.

revolver, outremer, revolver, ultramarine.
ruh vŏl vehr, oo truh mehr.

thaler, ver, thaler, worm.
tah lehr, vehr.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

FORTY-THIRD LESSON. *Quarante-troisième leçon.*

CONSONANT *R* (*continued*).

327. **r** final is mute, and the **e** preceding it is sounded as **a** in *late*.

1°. In **Alger** and **Tanger**.
2°. In French proper names, except those mentioned in § 326.
3°. At the end of all substantives terminating in **er**, except those given on p. 109.
4°. At the end of adjectives in **er**.
5°. At the end of all words in **ier** and **yer**. Five words only form an exception to this last rule: **hier, fier** (adj.), **avant-hier, laemmer-geier, myer**.
6°. At the end of all verbs of the first conjugation. However, in poetry, in the noble style, and generally in serious reading, the **r** of the infinitive is carried to the next word when the latter begins with a vowel.

328. The **r** of adjectives ending in **ier** is carried to the next word, but only when that word is a substantive modified by the adjective: —

Vous écrirez le premier exercice, You will write the first exercise.
voo za kree ra l' pruh mee a ra ḡzehr sees'.

329. **r**, before **d**, **s**, and **t** final, is fully sounded; the **d**, **s**, and **t** being generally silent, even before a vowel. But **fort**, adv., **sert**, verb, and **vers**, prep., usually carry their final consonant to the next word: —

Vous aurez fort à faire, You will have much to do.
voo zŏ ra fŏr tă fehr.

Cela ne sert à rien, That is of no use.
s' lă n' sehr tă ree ĭn.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *R* (*continued*).

330. Both **r**'s are sounded, —

1°. In the forty-three following words: **aberration, Burrhus, concurremment, corroborant, corroboratif, corroboration, corroborer, corrodant, corroder, corrosif, corrosion, errant, errata, erratique, erratum, errer, erreur, errhin, erroné, farrago, horreur, horrible, horriblement, horripilation, inérarrable, intercurrent, interrègne, myrrhis, narration, porrection, Pyrrha, pyrrhique, pyrrhonisme, Pyrrhus, sarrasalme, torréfaction, torréfier, torride, terreur, terrible, terriblement, Urraque, Verrès.**

2°. In all words beginning with **irr.**

3°. In the future and conditional of the verb **mourir,** and of all the verbs in **courir** and **quérir.**

4°. In Perrault's sentence: **la bobinette cherra.**

Everywhere else, when **r** is doubled, the first is silent.

331. **rh** is always pronounced as **r** alone.

CONSONANT *S.*

332. **s** at the beginning of words is sounded as in **so,** even before a consonant; but when **s,** initial or not, is immediately followed by a soft consonant, as **b, d, g, j, v,** it naturally takes the soft sound *zuh*, which easily coalesces with those consonants; hence **sb, sd, sg, sj, sv,** must be pronounced *zb, zd, zg, zj, zv.*

333. In the middle of words, and preceded or followed by a consonant, **s** is sounded as in *so.* It is silent in **est,** *is.*

334. **s** preceding **ce** or **ci** in the body of a word is felt rather than fully pronounced. The voice glides slightly over the **s,** but distinctly articulates the **c.**

335. **s** is regularly pronounced as in **so** in the terminations **asme, isme.** The pronunciation *azme, izme,* is a provincialism to be carefully guarded against.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *S* (*continued*).

336. When, in compound words, **s** is the initial letter of the simple; as in **vraisemblable,** compounded of *vrai* and *semblable;* **présupposer, parasol, monosyllabe,** &c., it retains its regular sound (as in *so*).

337. It has also the same sound (as in so) in: **gisant,** *lying,* **gisons, gisais, gisiez, gisaient, gisez, gisent, gisait, gisions.**

338. **s** is fully sounded as in **so** in the termination **us** of words borrowed from the Latin: **blocus, prospectus, omnibus,** &c.

339. **s** final is also sounded in a large number of words and proper names, the greater proportion of which have been taken from the Latin and Greek languages; the most frequently used are given here: **albatros, albinos, aloès, amaryllis, ambesas, as, atlas, bis, cassis, cens, contre-sens, cortès, creps, diabétès, éléphantiasis, ès, express, extramuros, fils, florès, gneiss, gratis, hélas, hypocras, ibis, iris, jadis, lapis-lazuli, laps, lis, locatis, madras, maïs, makis, mars, méfitis, mérinos, métis, mœurs, non-sens, oasis, os, ours, pathos, plus, plus-que-parfait, rachitis, relaps, reps, rhinocéros, sens, strass, tétanos, tournevis, tous, unguis, vasistas, vindas, vis, volubilis.**

340. **s** final is also sounded in foreign proper names and in a few French names: **Agnès, Anglès, Arlès-Dufour, Arras, Assas, Athénaïs, Atlas, Aunis, Baradas, Barras, Baumès, Blacas, Boissy d'Anglas, Brancas, Brennus, Brueys, Cabanis, Calas, Calvados, Cambacérès, Carpentras, Caylus, Cazalès, Charondas, Clovis, Cujus, Damas, Drouin de Lhuys, Ducis, Duras, Esquiros, Exelmans, Flourens, Garnier-Pagès, Genlis, Havas, Las-Cases, Lesseps, Mazas, Mirès, Paixhans, Rheims, Senlis, Sens, Uzès, Vaugelas, Vestris, Warens,** &c.

PRACTICE.

FORTY-THIRD EXERCISE. *Quarante-troisième exercice.*

J'acquérais, I acquired.
zhă ka reh.

il courait, he was running.
eel koo reh.

je suis enrhumé, I have a cold.
zhuh sŭ ee zāñ rŭ ma.

la bobinette cherra, the bobbin [will fall.
lă bŏ bee neht' shehr ră.

le sbire, disjoint, the sbirro, dis- [joined.
luh zbeer', deez zhŏ ī̃.

l'enthousiasme, the enthusiasm.
lāñ too zee ăsm'.

spongieux, spongy.
spōñ zhee ēū.

l'Aisne, the Aisne.
lehn'.

Desmoulins, Desmoulins.
da moo lī̃.

Laubespine, Laubespine.
lo ba peen'.

Praslin, Praslin.
prah lī̃.

Vosgien, Vosgien.
vo zhee ī̃.

Rosny, Rosny.
ro nee.

J'acquerrais, I would acquire.
zhă kehr reh.

il courrait, he would run.
eel koor reh.

du blanc-manger, some blanc- [mange.
dŭ blāñ māñ zha.

Sganarelle, Sganarelle.
zgă nă rehl'.

une disgrâce, a disgrace.
ŭn' deez grāhs'.

substance, substance.
sŭb stāñs'.

sciemment, knowingly.
see ă māñ.

Asnières, Asnières.
ah nee ehr'.

Chastellux, Chastellux.
shāh t' lŭ.

L'Espinasse, L'Espinasse.
la pee năs'.

Saint-Priest, Saint-Priest.
sī̃ pree.

Du Guesclin, Du Guesclin.
dŭ gă klī̃.

Philarète Chasles, Philarète [Chasles.
fee lă rēht' shāhl'.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; āñ, want; ī̃, Yankee; ōñ, don't; ūñ, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g, go; zh, glazier; gñ, singing; y, yes.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

FORTY-FOURTH LESSON. *Quarante-quatrième leçon.*

CONSONANT *S* (*continued*).

341. **Bis**, *encore*, sounds the **s**; but **s** is silent in **bis**, *brown*.

342. **Sens**, *sense*, sounds its final **s**, except in the five expressions: —

Sens commun, common sense.
sān kŏ mūn.

sens dessus dessous, topsy-turvy.
sān d' sŭ d' soo.

sens devant derrière, hind part before.
sān d' vān deh ree ehr'.

Bon sens, good sense.
bōn sān.

de sens rassis, unmoved.
d' sān ră see.

343. The **s** of **plus**, adv. forming a comparative or superlative, and of **plus** negative, is silent before a consonant: it is sounded as **z** before a vowel. But the **s** of **plus**, *more*, positive, is generally slightly pronounced, as **s** in **so** before a consonant, but only when a short pause can be made after **plus**; before a vowel **s** naturally assumes the sound of **z**: —

La religion est nécessaire: je dis plus, elle est indispensable,
lă r' lee zhee ōn eh na sa sehr': zh' dee plŭs, ehl' eh tīm dees pān săbl'.
Je vous ai payé tout, et mille francs en plus.
zh' voo za peh yă too, a meel' frān zān plŭs.
Voici mon billet, plus, la somme de cent francs.
vweh see mōn bee yeh, plŭs, lă sŏm' duh sān frān.

344. **Lis**, *lily*, sounds its **s**, except in **Fleur-de-lis** (heraldic term).

345. The **s** of **fils**, *son*, is sounded; but in circumstances of great solemnity, and in poetry, when the exigencies of the rhyme demand it, the **s** of **fils** may be silent: —

Et de ses doigts glacés prenant le crucifix:
a duh sa dweh glă sa pruh nān luh krŭ see fee.
Voilà le souvenir, et voilà l'espérance!
vweh lă luh soo vuh neer, a vwehlă la spa rāns'.
Emportez-les, mon fils! — LAMARTINE.
ān pŏr ta la, mōn fee.

346. **Tous**, *all*, pronoun, sounds the **s**; **tous**, adjective, does not: —

Tous fuyaient, all were running away.
toos fŭ ee yeh.

tous les hommes, all men.
too la zŏm'.

Nous irons tous, we shall all go.
noo zee rōn toos.

venez tous les deux, come, both of you.
v' na too la dēu.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *S* (*continued*).

347. We have already seen that **s** final is sounded in foreign proper names, but it is silent when they end in **es**: **Londres, Douvres,** &c., pronounced *londr'*, *douvr'*.

348. **s**, which is sounded in **Christ, le Christ,** is silent in **Jésus-Christ,** and **antechrist.**

349. **Jésus, Thomas, Nicolas,** and **Judas,** although of foreign origin, do not sound their final **s.**

350. In good society, **M. de Brancas** and **M. de Damas** suppress the **s** sound. **De Castries** is pronounced *de castr'*; and **Desaix,** *duh seh.*

351. The combination **es** of the reduplicative particle **res** is sounded as **e** in *ermine*, before **s**; the **es** of **dessus** and **dessous** has also the same sound, but the **e** sound may be slighted or dropped when necessary: —

Ressembler, le ressort, se ressouvenir, dessus, la ressource,
ruh sān bla, luh ruh sŏr, suh ruh soov' neer, duh sŭ, lă ruh soors',
dessous; or, **ressembler, ressort, ressouvenir, dessus, res-**
duh soo. r' sān bla, r' sŏr, r' soov' neer, d' sŭ, r'
source, dessous, ressemelage.
soors', d' soo, r' suh m' lăzh'.

352. But in the four words which follow, the **e** of **es** is regularly sounded as **a** in *late*: —

[dry.
Le ressui, ressuyer, the lair, to
luh ra sŭ ee, ra sŭ ee yа.

[the surf.
ressusciter, le ressac, to revive,
ra sŭ see ta, luh ra săk.

353. **s** between two consonants is fully sounded and forms a part of the same syllable with the first: —

[spire, to inscribe.
Cons-pirer, inscrire, to con-
kōns pee ra, ins kreer'.

Pers-pective, perspective.
pehrs pehk teev'.

s'abs-tenir, to abstain.
săbs tuh neer.

obs-curité, darkness.
ŏbs kŭ ree ta.

354. **s** followed by a consonant is distinctly sounded; and, when both letters belong to the same syllable, the consonant is sounded with the **s**; otherwise, each letter is sounded with the syllable to which it belongs: —

Stimulants, prestidigitateur, flosculeux, mascarade, stigmate.
stee mŭ lān, prehs tee dee zhee tă tuhr, flŏs kŭ lēu, măs kă răd', steeg măt'.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *S* (*continued*).

355. When **s** is double the first is silent. But in poetry and in the elevated style both **s**'s are sounded in: **assa fœtida, asservir, asservissement, amplissime, bellissime, compressible, généralissime, grandissime, illustrissime, intussusception, Manassès, Nessus, rarissime, richissime, transsudation, transsubstantiation, vicissitude, assentiment, assonance, dissonance, missive, fissure, inadmissible, scission,** &c.

356. **s** before **ce, ci,** and **cy,** is silent: **plébiscite, fascine, escient, s'immiscer, prescience,** &c. However, the **s** is sounded in **ascyre, ascétique, concupiscible, fascicule, irascible, proscénium, rarescible, rarescibilité.**

357. Followed by **en,** both the letters **sc** are pronounced with the hissing sound of **s** in *so:* **ascension, condescendre, effervescent, transcendant,** &c. But in the following five words the **s** is silent: *descendance, descendant, descendre, descente, redescendre.*

358. **s** is sounded as **z** in *zone* (soft sound),—

1°. Between two vowels.

2°. Before **b, d, g,** and **j.**

3°. In the Latin syllable **trans** followed by a vowel, except in *transir, transept, Transylvanie,* and their derivatives.

4°. In the following words and those of the same radical:—

Alsace, Arsace, asthme, balsamine, subsister, Israël, Ismaël,
ăl zăs', ăr zăs', ăzm', băl ză meen', sŭb zees ta, eez ră ehl, eez mă ehl,
bismuth, Belsunce, Bethsabée, Nansouty, transvaser.
beez mŭt, behl zūns', beht ză ba, nāñ zoo tee, trāñz vah za.

5°. Before **b** and **d,** because of the natural attraction.

Asbestre, bisbille, Dresde, presbytère, transborder, Esdras, &c.
ăz behstr', beez beeÿĕ, drehzd', prehz bee tehr', trāñz bŏr da, ehz drahs.

359. **s** added to form the plural does not change the pronunciation of the syllable, it lengthens its sound. In conversation, however, this alteration is hardly perceptible.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *S* (*concluded*).

360. s final carried to the next word assumes the z sound.

361. It is an elegance of elocution, when using in the plural those words which sound their final s in the singular, not only to carry the s sounded as z to the next word, but to let the hissing sound of s (as in *so*) be heard slightly before the connection takes place; both the hissing and the hard sound being produced in quick succession. The requisite delicacy of the movements of the organs in these circumstances always and with unerring certainty indicates education, good breeding, and refinement: —

Les mœurs anglaises, **Les fils et les pères,** **Les mérinos espagnols.**
la muhrs zān ḡlehz'. la fees za la pēhr', la ma ree nŏs zas pă ḡnŏl.

362. The final s is never carried to the following words, — **oui, onze, ouate,** and **un, une,** numeral adjectives.

Obs. — The familiar expression **entre quatre yeux** is, by reason of euphony, pronounced *entre quatre-z-yeux.* (See Dict. of the Acad.) Moreover, **quatre** was formerly spelled *quatres:* it is not surprising that the s sound (as z) should have been retained. Some authors write **entre quatre-z-yeux,** the anomaly, if there is any, thus disappearing.

CONSONANT *T*.

363. In a few foreign proper names, t feeling the influence of the following z is pronounced d: **Dantzick, Fitz-Gérald,** &c.

364. t retains its proper sound (as in *tax*), —

1°. At the beginning of words.

2°. In the middle of words when it is not followed by i and another vowel.

3°. Before y, except in **amphictyons** and der., pron. *anfiksion.*

4°. In **the,** whatever place th occupies in the word.

365. When **haut** enters into the composition of a word, its t is silent before a consonant, sounded before a vowel.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *T* (*continued*).

366. The **t** of **mont** and **pont**, at the beginning of words, is also silent before consonants, sounded before vowels.

However, **t** is sounded by exception in **Montredon, Montrejeau, Montrésor, Montret, Montretout, Montreuil, Montrevault, Montrevel, Montrichard, Pontremoli,** and **Pontrieux.**

COMBINATION *TI.*

367. The **t** of **ti** is pronounced as in *tax*, —

1°. After **s** or **x.**

2°. In the syllables **tié, tiers, tier, tiè,** and **thie,** except **initier, satiété,** and in the five verbs **argutier, balbutier, différentier, initier,** and **transsubstantier,** words in which **tié** and **tier** are pronounced *sié.*

3°. In the syllable **tie** preceded by a consonant; with the exception of **gilbertie, ineptie, inertie, rhinoptie,** pronounced *gilbersie, inepsie,* &c.

4°. In the feminine terminations **tie** and **ties** of past participles, and in all the parts of the verb **châtier.**

5°. In **tième** and **tièmement.**

6°. In the syllables **tien** and **tienne.** But in proper names (except **Chrétien**), the **t** of **tien, tienne,** takes the sound of **s.** (See p. 120, 8°.)

7°. In **centiare, éléphantiasis, Critias, étiage, galimatias, tiare,** and in words containing **antia,** as **antiacide,** &c. Everywhere else **tia** is pronounced *sia.*

8°. In **étioler** and deriv. in **commation, Bagration,** and **Pétion,** everywhere else **tio** and **tion** are pronounced **sio, sion.**

9°. In the terminations **tions, tiez,** of the first and second persons plural of verbs, except in those given above. (See 2°.)

10°. Finally in **rôtie, sotie, tutie, Clytie, Orithye, épizootie, philautie.**

PRACTICE.

FORTY-FOURTH EXERCISE. *Quarante-quatrième exercice.*

Fitz-James, Fitz-James.
feedz zhăm'.

le tiers, hauteur, the third part, [height.
l' tee ehr, o tuhr.

tu es contente, thou art contented.
tŭ eh kōn tān̄t'.

un bastion, a bastion.
ūn̄ băs tee ōn̄.

la gestion, the management.
lă zhehs tee ōn̄.

les mixtions, the mixtures.
la meeks tee ōn̄.

tu châtieras, thou wilt chastise.
tŭ shāh tee ră.

la sympathie, the sympathy.
lă sīn̄ pă tee.

la pitié, pity.
lă pee tee a.

la chrestomathie, the chrestomathy.
lă krehs tŏ mă tee.

arbres fruitiers, fruit-trees.
ărbr' frŭ ee tee a.

une ortie, a nettle.
ŭn' ŏr tee.

la dynastie, the dynasty.
lă dee năs tee.

Elle est aplatie, it is flattened.
ehl' eh tă plă tee.

je les ai averties, I warned them.
zh' la za ă vehr tee.

nous portions, we carried.
noo pŏr tee ōn̄.

le maintien, the maintenance.
l' mīn̄ tee īn̄.

ils obtiennent, they obtain.
eel zŏb tee ehn'.

la Tchernaïa, the Tchernaia.
lă tshehr nă ee ă.

Tlemsen, Tlemsen.
tlehm sehn.

Bitche, Bastia, Bitche, Bastia.
beetsh', băs tee ă.

Hautpoul, Hautpoul.
o pool.

Montréal, Montreal.
mōn̄ ra ăl.

Montpensier, Montpensier.
mōn̄ pān̄ see a.

Montlhéry, Montlhéry.
mōn̄ la ree.

Pontchartrain, Pontchartrain.
pōn̄ shăr trīn̄.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēū, first; oo, too; ān̄, want; īn̄, Yankee; ōn̄, don't; ūn̄, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n̄, singing; ȳ, yes.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

FORTY-FIFTH LESSON. *Quarante-cinquième leçon.*

COMBINATION *TI* (*continued*).

368. The combination **ti** is pronounced **see.**

1°. In **patient** and all its derivatives; in **partient,** component part of some mathematical terms, and in **quotient.**

2°. In the syllable **tia.** (See exceptions, six words, page 118, 7°.)

3°. In the syllables **tiaux, tiel, tieux, tieuse,** and **tius,** without exception.

4°. In the termination **tiaire,** without exception.

5°. In the syllable **tio,** one exception. (See p. 118, 8°.)

6°. In **tion.** (See the three exceptions, p. 118, 8°.)

7°. In the termination **tium.**

8°. In the syllable **tien,** when it terminates names of persons, peoples, sects, &c. (See p. 118, 6°.)

9°. In the terminations **atie, étie, itie, otie, utie,** five exceptions. (See p. 118, 10°.)

10°. Finally the **ti** is pronounced **see** in **gilbertie, ineptie, inertie, rhinoptie;** in all the parts of the five verbs **argutier, balbutier, différentier, initier, transsubstantier,** and in **initié, satiété,** and **balbutiement.**

T FINAL.

369. **t** final is generally silent; it is, however, sounded before consonants as before vowels in all the following words: **abject, abrupt, accessit, aconit, apt, arrowroot, azimut, balast, brut, Christ, chut! cobalt, compact, compost, comput, contact, correct, déficit, direct, dot, échec et mat, l'est, exact, exeat, fat, fiat, granit, hast, heurt, huit, incorrect, indirect, indult, inexact, inhalt, infect, intact, intellect, knout, lest, licet, lut, malt, mat, obit, occiput, opiat, ouest, pat, prétérit, quant à, quartz, rapt, rit, raout, rut, sedlitz, sinciput, smalt, spalt, spint, steamboat, strict, tact, tacet, toast, transept, transit, tut, uranit, ut, véniat, vivat, whist, le zist et le zest.**

NOTE. — We have omitted only a few words, seldom used.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *T* (*continued*).

370. The final **t** is generally sounded in the following words: however, it is not incorrect not to pronounce it: —

Distinct, fret, indistinct, net, succinct, suspect, test, vermout.
dees tĭnkt, freht, ĭn dees tĭnct, neht, sŭk sĭnt, sŭs pehkt, tehst, vehr moot.

371. Per contra, **t** is generally silent in the six words below; but it is optional to pronounce it or not: —

Alphabet, aspect, circonspect, fait, respect, sot.
ăl fă beh, ăs pehk, seer kŏns pehk, feh, res pehk, so.

372. **Sept** and **huit** sound the **t**, except before a substantive or an adjective beginning with a consonant, and which **sept** or **huit** modify.

373. **t** is sounded in **au fait**, adv. But the **t** is silent in **fait**, subs., except at the end of the sentence: —

Dire à quelqu'un son fait, Je lui ai dit son fait, C'est un fait.
deer ă kehl kŭn sŏn feht, zh' lŭ ee a dee sŏn feht, seh tun feht.

374. **t** is always silent in the conjunction **et**, even before a vowel.

375. In **vingt** the **t** is silent, but it is sounded in the nine compounds of that number: —

Vingt, vingt et un, vingt-deux, vingt-trois, vingt-quatre, vingt-cinq, vingt-six, vingt-sept, vingt-huit, vingt-neuf.
vĭn, vĭn ta ŭn, vĭnt dĕu, vĭnt trwah, vĭnt kătr', vĭnt sĭnk, vĭnt sees, vĭnt seht, vĭnt ŭ eet, vĭnt nuhf.

376. In **quatre-vingt**, and in its nineteen compounds, the **g** and **t** are invariably silent.

377. The **t** of **cent** is silent, except before a word multiplied by **cent**, and which begins with a vowel: —

Cent un, cent ou deux cents, cent équipages, cent hirondelles.
săn ŭn, săn oo dĕu săn, săn ta kee păzh', săn tee rŏn dehl'.

378. The **t** of **th** is sounded everywhere except in the three words: —

Goth, Ostrogoth, Wisigoth.
gŏ, ŏs trŏ gŏ, vee zee gŏ.

379. The **t** final preceded by **c** or **r** is not generally carried to the next word, and **c** and **r** make the connection. But **fort**, adv., generally carries its **t**.

Vous êtes fort obligeant.
voo zeht' fŏr tō blizhăn.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *T* (*continued*).

380. t is sounded in the following proper names: **A brecht, Alost, Anet, Anhalt, Apt, Ast, Ault, Austerlitz, Belfast, Belt, Bénédict, de Beust, Beyrout, Biarritz, Bombast, Brest, Bucharest, Christ, Crevelt, Danet, Duchapt, Dudouyt, Erfurt, Ernest, Faust, Hertz, Huet, Japhet, Kant, Kent, Laufelt, Lot-et-Garonne, Liszt, Olmutz, Pilnitz, Saint-Just, Saint-Vaast, Schmitz, Sedlitz, Soult, Strélitz, Tot, Vouet.**

381. But t is silent in the terminations **ault, aut** (except in **Ault**), and at the end of the proper names below.

Albert, Albret, Achmet, Adrets, Antechrist, Azincourt, Bajazet, Belleforest, Belfort, Benoit, Bossuet, Brunehaut, Capet, Cauterets, Charles-Quint, Charost, Châtellerault, la Ciotat, Coblentz, Colbert, Cronstadt, d'Alembert, Dancourt, Darmstadt, Davoust, Domfront, Dubost, Dumont, l'Escaut, Forêts, Fouquet, Giroust, Givet, Guéret, Humboldt, Japet, Jésus-Christ, Josaphat, Jundt, Lorient, Maëstrickt, Mahomet, Marat, Marrast, Metz, Murat, Niort, Nourrit, Nuits, de Pradt, Prévost, Rambouillet, Rastadt, Rembrandt, Retz, Robert, Saint-Priest, Schelestadt, Seltz, Sixte-Quint, Talbot, Thiboust, Utrecht.

382. **Asthme** and **isthme** are pronounced *asm'*, *ism'*.

383. When t is doubled, the first is silent except in the following words which sound both t's: **Algarotti, allégretto, atticisme, attique, battologie, battologique, committimus, committitur, concetti, dilettanti, Donizetti, et tutti quanti, Gambetta, guttifères, guttural, gutturo, in petto, intermittence, intermittent, quintetti, quintetto, vendetta, Viotti.**

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *V*, AND *W*.

384. The French **v** is never doubled, never final, and never varies in its pronunciation.

385. **W** belongs to foreign words. We call it *double vuh*. It is pronounced as **v**, —

1°. In all German, Swede, Russian, Polish, &c., names: —

La Norwège, la Dwina, Wurtzbourg, Brunswick, Weber, &c.
lă nŏr vehzh, lă dvee nă, vŭrz boor, bōns veek, va behr.

2°. In a few English words, especially when it is not preceded by a vowel: —

Cromwell, un wagon, un warrant.
krŏm vehl, ūn vă gŏn, ūn vă răn.

386. **w** has the value of **ou** (oo in too), in English and Flemish words: —

Les Whigs, Longwy, whist.
la oo eeg, lōng oo ee, oo eest.

387. In **Zwingle**, it is sounded **u**.

388. **w** is pronounced like **f** (*fuh*) at the end of Russian names: —

Mer d'Azow, Romanow.
mehr dă zof, rŏ mă nŏf.

389. **ow** final is sounded **o**: —

Flotow, Bulow.
flŏ to, bŭ lo.

390. **Newton, Washington, Warwick, Law, New York, cowpox,** are pronounced *neuton, vasinkton, varvic, lâ, neu york, côpox.*

CONSONANT *X*.

391. **Xerxès** is pronounced *gzercès*, and **Don Quixote**, *don quichotte.*

392. **x** final is carried to the next word, with the **z** sound, in the following cases: —

1°. From the article **aux**: **aux abonnés, aux horticulteurs.**

2°. From a noun to its adjective: **cheveux épars, chevaux alertes.**

3°. From an adjective to its substantive: **affreux état.**

4°. From **peux** and **veux**: **tu peux écrire, je veux y aller.**

5°. In poetry whenever euphony requires it.

393. **x** final and sounded is always articulated like **ks.**

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

CONSONANT *X* (*continued*).

394. **x** is articulated like **ks** in the terminations **ax, ex, ix, ox, ux, yx, inx, ynx,** when they are preceded by a consonant:

Borax, codex, préfix, Fox, Pollux, onyx, sphinx, lynx.
bŏ răks, kŏ dehks, pra feeks, fŏks, pŏ lŭks, ŏ neeks, sfĭnks, lĭnks.

395. **Béatrix, coccys, Cadix, Chastellus,** are pronounced *béatris, coccis, cadis, châtlû.*

396. In **crucifix, perdrix, prix,** and all the words ending in **flux,** the **x** is mute. It is also mute when it follows a consonant or several vowels: **Bordeaux, choux, Crémieux, Gréoulx,** &c.

CONSONANT *Z*.

397. **z** final in common words is silent, but may be carried to the next word beginning with a vowel.

398. **z** final in proper names, and in a few words of foreign origin, is sounded **zuh,** after **a, i, o, u**: **Achaz, Alcaniz.**

But **z** assumes the sound *suh* (as **s** in *so*) after **e** or any consŏnant: **Alvarez, Fritz, Metz, Retz,** pronounced *Alvarès, frits, Mès, Rès.* However, in **Suez** and **Séez, z** retains its proper sound.

399. **z** is always silent in **riz** and **nez,** even before a vowel. It is not sounded in the following words except before a vowel: **assez, biez, chez, lez, recez, rez, rez-de-chaussée, sonnez** (*subs.*).

z is also silent in the following proper names: **Cayz, Duez, Dumouriez, Duprez, Forez, Géruzez, Lainez, le Lez, les Natchez, Plessis-lez-Tours, Denis-lez-Paris.**

In the terminations of the second person plural of verbs **z** is silent except before a vowel.

400. **z** double, in a few words from the Italian language, is generally pronounced as single. Some persons, however, pronounce the first **z** as *d*, the second **z,** Italian fashion; a pedantic and affected pronunciation, which we do not recommend.

PRACTICE.

FORTY-FIFTH EXERCISE. *Quarante-cinquième exercice.*

Une razzia, a razzia.
ŭn' ră zee ă.

des lazzi, some lazzi.
da lă zee.

Vélasquez, Velasquez.
va lăs kehs.

Lola Montez, Lola Montez.
lō lă mōn tehs.

six amis, six friends.
see ză mee.

trente-six tables, thirty-six [tables.
trānt' see tăbl'.

page dix, tenth page.
păzh' dees.

deux enfants, two children.
dēu zān fān.

deux livres, two pounds.
dēu leevr'.

ex-député, ex-deputy.
ehks da pŭ ta.

Tallemand des Réaux, Talle- [mand des Reaux.
tăl' mān da ra o.

Meaux, Meaux.
mo.

Lecouteulx, Lecouteulx.
luh koo tēu.

Despréaux, Despreaux.
da pra o.

Bruix, Bruix.
brŭ ee.

Vauxcelles, Vauxcelles.
vo ksehl'.

Alexandre, Alexander.
ă lehk sān dr'.

Dombrowski, Dombrowski.
dōn brŏs kee.

Witikind, Witikind.
vee tee kīnd.

Waterloo, Waterloo.
vă tehr lo.

Mourawief, Mourawief.
moo ră vee ehf.

Thibault, Thibault.
tee bo.

Perrault, Perrault.
peh ro.

Saint-Genest, Saint-Genest.
sīn zh' neh.

Brunehaut, Brunehaut.
brŭ nuh o.

Tilsitt, Judith, Tilsitt, Judith.
teel seet, zhŭ deet.

ă, as; ah, āh, father; uh, ermine; ĕ or ', move; a, late; eh, met; ēh, there; ee, police; ŏ, nor; o, also; ō, no; ŭ, constitution; ēu, first; oo, too; ān, want; īn, Yankee; ōn, don't; ūn, grunt; weh, wear; wah, water; g̃, go; zh, glazier; g̃n, singing; y̆, yes.

APPENDIX.

JOURS DE LA SEMAINE. *Days of the Week.*

zhoor duh lă s' mehn'.

Dimanche, Sunday.
dee mānsh'.

Lundi, Mardi, Monday, Tuesday.
lūn dee, măr dee.

Mercredi, Jeudi, Wednesday, [Thursday.
mehr kruh dee, zhēu dee.

Vendredi, Samedi, Friday, Saturday.
vān druh dee, săm' dee.

SAISONS DE L'ANNÉE. *Seasons of the Year.*

seh zōn d' l'ă na.

Le printemps, Spring.
luh prīn tān.

L'été, Summer.
la ta.

L'automne, Autumn.
lo tŏn'.

L'hiver, Winter.
lee vehr.

MOIS DE L'ANNÉE. *Months of the Year.*

mwah d' l'ă na.

Janvier, January.
zhān vee a.

Février, February.
fa vree a.

Mars, March.
marss.

Avril, April.
ă vreel.

Mai, May.
meh.

Juin, June.
zhŭ īn.

Juillet, July.
zhŭ ee yeh.

Août, August.
oo.

Septembre, September.
sehp tānbr'.

Octobre, October.
ŏk tŏbr'.

Novembre, November.
nŏ vānbr'.

Décembre, December.
da sānbr'.

NOMBRES. *Numbers.*

nōn br'.

Un, une, One.
ūn, ŭnĕ.

Deux, Two.
dēu.

Trois, Three.
trwah.

Quatre, Four.
kătr'.

Cinq, sīnk.	Five.
Six, seess.	Six.
Sept, seht.	Seven.
Huit, ŭ eet.	Eight.
Neuf, nuhf.	Nine.
Dix, deess.	Ten.
Onze, ōnz'.	Eleven.
Douze, dooz'.	Twelve.
Treize, trehz'.	Thirteen.
Quatorze, kă torz'.	Fourteen.
Quinze, kīnz'.	Fifteen.
Seize, sehz'.	Sixteen.
Dix-sept, deess seht.	Seventeen.
Dix-huit, dee zŭ eet.	Eighteen.
Dix-neuf, deez nuhf.	Nineteen.
Vingt, vīn.	Twenty.
Vingt et un, vīn ta ūn.	Twenty-one.
Vingt-deux, vīnt dēu.	Twenty-two.
Vingt-trois, vīnt trwah.	Twenty-three.
Vingt-quatre, vīnt kătr'.	Twenty-four.
Vingt-cinq, vīnt sīnk.	Twenty-five.
Vingt-six, vīnt sees.	Twenty-six.
Vingt-sept, vīnt seht.	Twenty-seven.
Vingt-huit, vīnt ŭ eet.	Twenty-eight.
Vingt-neuf, vīnt nuhf.	Twenty-nine.
Trente, trān't'.	Thirty.
Trente et un, trān ta ūn.	Thirty-one.
Trente-deux, trān't' dēu.	Thirty-two.
Trente-trois, trān't' trwah.	Thirty-three.
Trente-quatre, trān't' kătr'.	Thirty-four.
Trente-cinq, trān't' sīnk.	Thirty-five.
Trente-six, trān't' seess.	Thirty-six.
Trente-sept, trān't' seht.	Thirty-seven.
Trente-huit, trān't' ŭ eet.	Thirty-eight.
Trente-neuf, trān't' nuhf.	Thirty-nine.
Quarante, kă rān't'.	Forty.
Quarante et un, kă rān t'a ūn.	Forty-one.
Quarante-deux, kă rān't' dēu.	Forty-two.
Quarante-trois, kă rān't' trwah.	Forty-three.
Quarante-quatre, kă rān't' kă tr'.	Forty-four.
Quarante-cinq, kă rān't' sīnk.	Forty-five.
Quarante-six, kă rān't' seess.	Forty-six.
Quarante-sept, kă rān't' seht.	Forty-seven.
Quarante-huit, kă rān't' ŭ eet.	Forty-eight.

Quarante-neuf, Forty-nine.
kă rāñt' nuhf.

Cinquante, Fifty.
sīñ kāñt'.

Cinquante et un, Fifty-one.
sīñ kāñt' a ūñ.

Cinquante-deux, Fifty-two.
sīñ kāñt' dēū.

Cinquante-trois, Fifty-three.
sīñ kāñt' trwah.

Cinquante-quatre, Fifty-four.
sīñ kāñt' kătr'.

Cinquante-cinq, Fifty-five.
sīñ kāñt' sīñk.

Cinquante-six, Fifty-six.
sīñ kāñt' seess.

Cinquante-sept, Fifty-seven.
sīñ kāñt' seht.

Cinquante-huit, Fifty-eight.
sīñ kāñt' ŭ eet.

Cinquante-neuf, Fifty-nine.
sīñ kāñt' nuhf.

Soixante, Sixty.
sweh sāñt'.

Soixante et un, Sixty-one.
sweh sāñt' a ūñ.

Soixante-deux, Sixty-two.
sweh sāñt' dēū.

Soixante-trois, Sixty-three.
sweh sāñt' trwah.

Soixante-quatre, Sixty-four.
sweh sāñt' kătr'.

Soixante-cinq, Sixty-five.
sweh sāñt' sīñk.

Soixante-six, Sixty-six.
sweh sāñt' seess.

Soixante-sept, Sixty-seven.
sweh sāñt' seht.

Soixante-huit, Sixty-eight.
sweh sāñt' ŭ eet.

Soixante-neuf, Sixty-nine.
sweh sāñt' nuhf.

Soixante-dix, Seventy.
sweh sāñt' deess.

Soixante et onze, Seventy-one.
sweh sāñt' a ōñz'.

Soixante-douze, Seventy-two.
sweh sāñt' dooz'.

Soixante-treize, Seventy-three.
sweh sāñt' trehz'.

Soixante-quatorze, Seventy-four.
sweh sāñt' kă torz'.

Soixante-quinze, Seventy-five.
sweh sāñt' kīñz'.

Soixante-seize, Seventy-six.
sweh sāñt' sehz'.

Soixante-dix-sept, Seventy-seven.
sweh sāñt' deess seht.

Soixante-dix-huit, Seventy-eight.
sweh sāñt' dee zŭ eet.

Soixante-dix-neuf, Seventy-nine.
sweh sāñt' deez nuhf.

Quatre-vingt, Eighty.
kătr' vīñ.

Quatre-vingt-un, Eighty-one.
kătr' vīñ ūñ.

Quatre-vingt-deux, Eighty-two.
kătr' vīñ dēū.

Quatre-vingt-trois, eighty-three.
kătr' vīñ trwah.

Quatre-vingt-quatre, Eighty-four.
kătr' vīñ kătr'.

Quatre-vingt-cinq, Eighty-five.
kătr' vīñ sīñk.

Quatre-vingt-six, Eighty-six.
kătr' vīñ seess.

Quatre-vingt-sept, eighty-seven.
kătr' vīñ seht.

Quatre-vingt-huit, Eighty-eight.
kătr' vīñ ŭ eet.

Quatre-vingt-neuf, Eighty-nine.
kătr' vīñ nuhf.

Quatre-vingt-dix, Ninety.
kătr' vīñ deess.

Quatre-vingt-onze, Ninety-one.
kătr' vĭn ōnz'.

Quatre-vingt-douze, Ninety-[two.
kătr' vĭn dooz'.

Quatre-vingt-treize, Ninety-[three.
kătr' vĭn trehz'.

Quatre-vingt-quatorze, Ninety-[four.
kătr' vĭn kă torz'.

Quatre-vingt-quinze, Ninety-[five.
kătr' vĭn kĭnz'.

Quatre-vingt-seize, Ninety-six.
kătr' vĭn sehz'.

Quatre-vingt-dix-sept, Ninety-[seven.
kătr' vĭn deess seht.

Quatre-vingt-dix-huit, Ninety-[eight.
kătr' vĭn dee zŭ eet.

Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf, Ninety-[nine.
kătr' vĭn deez nuhf.

Cent, **Cent un**, &c., One hundred, One hundred and one, &c.
sān, sān ūn.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB *AVOIR*, *to have.*

ă vwehr.

Infinitif Présent, **Avoir.**
ĭn fee nee teef pra zān, ă vwehr.

Participe Présent, **Ayant.**
păr tee seep' pra zān, eh yān.

Composé, **Ayant eu.**
kōn pō za, eh yān tŭ.

Passé, **Avoir eu.**
pah sa. ă vwehr ŭ.

Passé, **Eu, eue, eus, eues.**
pah sa. ŭ, ŭ, ŭ, ŭ,

INDICATIF.

ĭn dee kă teef.

Temps simples.	Temps composés.
tān sĭn pl'.	tān kōn pō za.
Présent.	*Passé indéfini.*
pra zān.	pah sa ĭn da fee nee.
J'ai.	**J'ai eu.**
zha.	zha ŭ.
tu as.	**tu as eu.**
tŭ ă.	tŭ ă zŭ.
il a.	**il a eu.**
eel ă.	eel ă ŭ.
nous avons.	**nous avons eu.**
noo ză vōn.	noo ză vōn zŭ.
vous avez.	**vous avez eu.**
voo ză va.	voo ză va zŭ.
ils ont.	**ils ont eu.**
eel zōn.	eel zōn tŭ.

Imparfait.
ĩn păr feh.

J'avais.
zhă veh.

tu avais.
tŭ ă veh.

il avait.
eel ă veh.

nous avions.
noo ză vee ōn̄.

vous aviez.
voo ză vee a.

ils avaient.
eel ză vēh.

Plus-que-parfait.
plŭss kuh păr feh.

J'avais eu.
zhă veh zŭ.

tu avais eu.
tŭ ă veh zŭ.

il avait eu.
eel ă veh tŭ.

nous avions eu.
noo ză vee ōn̄ zŭ.

vous aviez eu.
voo ză vee a zŭ.

ils avaient eu.
eel za vēh tŭ.

Passé défini.
pah sa da fee nee.

J'eus.
zhŭ.

tu eus.
tŭ ŭ.

il eut.
eel ŭ.

nous eûmes.
noo zŭm'.

vous eûtes.
voo zŭt'.

ils eurent.
eel zŭr'.

Passé antérieur.
pah sa ān̄ ta ree uhr.

J'eus eu.
zhŭ zŭ.

tu eus eu.
tŭ ŭ zŭ.

il eut eu.
eel ŭ tŭ.

nous eûmes eu.
noo zŭm' zŭ.

vous eûtes eu.
voo zŭt' zŭ.

ils eurent eu.
eel zŭr' tŭ.

Futur simple.
fŭ tŭr sĩn pl'.

J'aurai.
zhŏ ra.

tu auras.
tŭ ŏ ră.

il aura.
eel ŏ ră.

nous aurons.
noo zŏ rōn̄.

vous aurez.
voo zŏ ra.

ils auront.
eel zŏ rōn̄.

Futur antérieur.
fŭ tŭr ān̄ ta ree uhr.

J'aurai eu.
zhŏ ra ŭ.

tu auras eu.
tŭ ŏ ră zŭ.

il aura eu.
eel ŏ ră ŭ.

nous aurons eu.
noo zŏ rōn̄ zŭ.

vous aurez eu.
voo zŏ ra zŭ.

ils auront eu.
eel zŏ rōn̄ tŭ.

CONDITIONNEL.

kōn dee see ŏ nehl.

Présent. pra zān.	*Passé.* pah sa.
J'aurais. zhŏ reh.	**J'aurais eu.** zhŏ reh zŭ.
tu aurais. tŭ ŏ reh.	**tu aurais eu.** tŭ ŏ reh zŭ.
il aurait. eel ŏ reh.	**il aurait eu.** eel ŏ reh tŭ.
nous aurions. noo zŏ ree ōn.	**nous aurions eu.** noo zŏ ree ōn zŭ.
vous auriez. voo zŏ ree a.	**vous auriez eu.** voo zŏ ree a zŭ.
ils auraient. eel zŏ rēh.	**ils auraient eu.** eel zŏ rēh tŭ.

IMPÉRATIF.

īn pa ră teef

Aie. a.	**ayez,** eh ȳa.
qu'il ait. keel eh.	**qu'ils aient.** keel zēh.
ayons. eh ȳōn.	

SUBJONCTIF.

sŭb zhōnk teef.

Présent. pra zān.	*Passé.* pah sa.
Que j'aie. kuh zha.	**Que j'aie eu.** kuh zha ŭ.
que tu aies. kuh tŭ eh.	**que tu aies eu.** kuh tŭ eh zŭ.
qu'il ait. keel eh.	**qu'il ait eu.** keel eh tŭ.
que nous ayons. kuh noo zeh ȳōn.	**que nous ayons eu.** kuh noo eh ȳōn zŭ.
que vous ayez. kuh voo zeh ȳa.	**que vous ayez eu.** kuh voo zeh ȳa zŭ.
qu'ils aient. keel zēh.	**qu'ils aient eu.** keel zēh tŭ.

Imparfait.	*Plus-que-parfait.*
īn păr feh.	plŭss kuh păr feh.
Que j'eusse.	**Que j'eusse eu.**
kuh zhŭss'.	huh zhŭss ŭ.
que tu eusses.	**que tu eusses eu.**
huh tŭ ŭss'.	kuh tŭ ŭss' zŭ.
qu'il eût.	**qu'il eût eu.**
keel ŭ.	keel ŭ tŭ.
que nous eussions.	**que nous eussions eu.**
kuh noo zŭ see ōn.	kuh noo zŭ see ōn zŭ.
que vous eussiez.	**que vous eussiez eu.**
kuh voo zŭ see a.	kuh voo zŭ see a zŭ.
qu'ils eussent.	**qu'ils eussent eu.**
keel zŭss'.	keel zŭss tŭ.

CONJUGATION OF THE AUXILIARY VERB *ÊTRE, to be.*

ēhtr'.

Infinitif Présent,	**Être.** ētr'.	*Passé,*	**Avoir été.** ă vwher a ta.
Participe Présent,	**Étant.** a tān.	*Passé,*	**Été.** a ta.
Composé,	**Ayant été.** eh yān ta ta.		

INDICATIF.

Présent.	*Passé indéfini.*
Je suis.	**J'ai été.**
zhuh sŭ ee.	zha a ta.
tu es.	**tu as été.**
tŭ eh.	tŭ ă za ta.
il est.	**il a été.**
eel eh.	eel ă a ta.
nous sommes.	**nous avons été.**
noo sŏm'.	noo ză vōn za ta.
vous êtes.	**vous avez été.**
voo zēht'.	voo ză va za ta.
ils sont.	**ils ont été.**
eel sōn.	eel zōn ta ta.

Imparfait.

J'étais.
zha teh.

tu étais.
tŭ a teh.

il était.
eel a teh.

nous étions.
noo za tee ōn.

vous étiez.
voo za tee a.

ils étaient.
eel za tēh.

Plus-que-parfait.

J'avais été.
zhă veh za ta.

tu avais été.
tŭ ă veh za ta.

il avait été.
eel ă veh ta ta.

nous avions été.
noo ză vee ōn za ta.

vous aviez été.
voo ză vee a za ta.

ils avaient été.
eel ză vēh ta ta.

Passé défini.

Je fus.
zhuh fŭ.

tu fus.
tŭ fŭ.

il fut.
eel fŭ.

nous fûmes.
noo fŭm'.

vous fûtes.
voo fŭt'.

ils furent.
eel fŭr'.

Passé antérieur.

J'eus été.
zhŭ za ta.

tu eus été.
tŭ ŭ za ta.

il eut été.
eel ŭ ta ta.

nous eûmes été.
noo ŭm' za ta.

vous eûtes été.
voo zŭt' za ta.

ils eurent été.
eel zŭr' ta ta.

Futur simple.

Je serai.
zhuh s' ra.

tu seras.
tŭ s' ră.

il sera.
eel s' ră.

nous serons.
noo s' rōn.

vous serez.
voo s' ra.

ils seront.
eel s' rōn.

Futur antérieur.

J'aurai été.
zhŏ ra a ta.

tu auras été.
tŭ ŏ ră za ta.

il aura été,
ŏ ră a ta.

nous aurons été.
noo zŏ rōn za ta.

vous aurez été.
voo zŏ ra za ta.

ils auront été.
eel zŏ rōn ta ta.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.	*Passé.*
Je serais. zhuh s' reh.	**J'aurais été.** zhŏ reh za ta.
tu serais. tŭ s' reh.	**tu aurais été.** tŭ ŏ reh za ta.
il serait. eel s' reh.	**il aurait été.** eel ŏ reh ta ta.
nous serions. noo suh ree ōn.	**nous aurions été.** noo zŏ ree ōn za ta.
vous seriez. voo suh ree a.	**vous auriez été.** voo zŏ ree a za ta.
ils seraient. eel s' rēh.	**ils auraient été.** eel zŏ rēh ta ta.

IMPÉRATIF.

Sois. sweh.	**soyez.** sweh ȳa.
qu'il soit. keel sweh.	**qu'ils soient.** keel swēh.
soyons. sweh ȳōn.	

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.	*Passé.*
Que je sois. kuh zhuh sweh.	**Que j'aie été.** kuh zha a ta.
que tu sois. kuh tŭ sweh.	**que tu aies été.** kuh tŭ eh za ta.
qu'il soit. keel sweh.	**qu'il ait été.** keel eh ta ta.
que nous soyons. kuh noo sweh ȳōn.	**que nous ayons été.** kuh noo zeh ȳōn za ta.
que vous soyez. kuh voo sweh ȳa.	**que vous ayez été.** kuh voo zeh ȳa za ta.
qu'ils soient. keel swēh.	**qu'ils aient été.** keel zeh ta ta.

Imparfait.	*Plus-que-parfait.*
Que je fusse. kuh zhuh fŭss'.	**Que j'eusse été.** kuh zhŭss a ta.
que tu fusses. kuh tŭ fŭss'.	**que tu eusses été.** kuh tŭ ŭss za ta.
qu'il fût. keel fŭ.	**qu'il eût été.** keel ŭ ta ta.
que nous fussions. kuh noo fŭsee ōn.	**que nous eussions été.** kuh noo zŭ see ōn za ta.
que vous fussiez. kuh voo fŭ see a.	**que vous eussiez été.** kuh voo zŭ see a za ta.
qu'ils fussent. keel fŭss'.	**qu'ils eussent été.** keel zŭss ta ta.

FIRST CONJUGATION, VERB *TRAVAILLER*, *to work.*

tră vă yа.

Infinitif Présent, **Travailler.** tră vă yа.	*Passé*, **Avoir travaillé.** ă vwehr tră vă ya.
Participe Présent, **Travaillant.** tră vă yān.	*Passé*, **Travaillé.** tră vă ya.
Composé, **Ayant travaillé.** eh yān tră vă ya.	

INDICATIF.

Présent.	*Passé indéfini.*
Je travaille. zh' tră văy'.	**J'ai travaillé.** zha tră vă ya.
tu travailles. tŭ tră văy'.	**tu as travaillé.** tŭ ă tră vă ya.
il travaille. eel tră văy'.	**il a travaillé.** eel ă tră vă ya.
nous travaillons. noo tră vă yōn.	**nous avons travaillé.** noo ză vōn tră vă ya.
vous travaillez. voo tră vă ya.	**vous avez travaillé.** voo ză va tră vă ya.
ils travaillent. eel tră vay'.	**ils ont travaillé.** eel zōn tră vă ya.

Imparfait.

Je travaillais.
zh' tră vă ȳeh.

tu travaillais.
tŭ tră vă ȳeh.

il travaillait.
eel tră vă ȳeh.

nous travaillions.
noo tră vă ȳee ōn.

vous travailliez.
voo tră vă ȳee a.

ils travaillaient.
eel tră vă ȳeh.

Plus-que-parfait.

J'avais travaillé.
zhă veh tră vă ȳa.

tu avais travaillé.
tŭ ă veh tră vă ȳa.

il avait travaillé.
eel ă veh tră vă ȳa.

nous avions travaillé.
noo ză vee ōn tră vă ȳa.

vous aviez travaillé.
voo ză vee a tră vă ȳa.

ils avaient travaillé.
eel ză veh tră vă ȳa.

Passé défini.

Je travaillai.
zh' tră vă ȳa.

tu travaillas.
tŭ tră vă ȳă.

il travailla.
eel tră vă ȳă.

nous travaillâmes.
noo tră vă ȳăm'.

vous travaillâtes.
voo tră vă ȳăt'.

ils travaillèrent.
eel tră vă ȳĕhr.

Passé antérieur.

J'eus travaillé.
zhŭ tră vă ȳa.

tu eus travaillé.
tŭ ŭ tră vă ȳa.

il eut travaillé.
eel ŭ tră vă ȳa.

nous eûmes travaillé.
noo zŭm' tră vă ȳa.

vous eûtes travaillé
voo zŭt' tră vă ȳa.

ils eurent travaillé.
eel zŭr' tră vă ȳa.

Futur simple.

Je travaillerai.
zh' tră văȳ' ra.

tu travailleras.
tŭ tră văȳ' ră.

il travaillera.
eel tră văȳ' ră.

nous travaillerons.
noo tră văȳ' rōn.

vous travaillerez.
voo tră văȳ' ra.

ils travailleront.
eel tră văȳ' rōn.

Futur antérieur.

J'aurai travaillé.
zhŏ ra tră vă ȳa.

tu auras travaillé.
tŭ ŏ ră tră vă ȳa.

il aura travaillé.
eel ŏ ră tră vă ȳa.

nous aurons travaillé.
noo zŏ rōn tră vă ȳa.

vous aurez travaillé.
voo zŏ ra tră vă ȳa.

ils auront travaillé.
eel zŏ rōn tră vă ȳa.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

Je travaillerais.
zh' tră văȳ' reh.

tu travaillerais.
tŭ tră văȳ' reh.

il travaillerait.
eel tră văȳ' reh.

nous travaillerions.
noo tră vă ȳuh ree ōn.

vous travailleriez.
voo tră vă yuh ree a.

ils travailleraient.
eel tră văȳ' reh.

Passé.

J'aurais travaillé.
zhŏ reh tră vă ȳa.

tu aurais travaillé.
tŭ ŏ reh tră vă ȳa.

il aurait travaillé.
eel ŏ reh tră vă ȳa.

nous aurions travaillé.
noo zŏ ree ōn tră vă ȳa.

vous auriez travaillé.
voo zŏ ree a tră vă ȳa.

ils auraient travaillé.
eel zŏ reh tră vă ȳa.

IMPÉRATIF.

Travaille.
tră văȳ'.

qu'il travaille.
keel tră văȳ'.

travaillons.
tră vă ȳōn.

travaillez.
tră vă ȳa.

qu'ils travaillent.
keel tră văȳ'.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que je travaille.
kuh zh' tră văȳ'.

que tu travailles.
kuh tŭ tră văȳ'.

qu'il travaille.
keel tră văȳ'.

que nous travaillions.
kuh noo tră vă ȳee ōn.

que vous travailliez.
kuh voo tră vă ȳee a.

qu'ils travaillent.
keel tră văȳ'.

Passé.

Que j'aie travaillé.
kuh zha tră vă ȳa.

que tu aies travaillé.
kuh tŭ eh tră vă ȳa.

qu'il ait travaillé.
keel eh tră vă ȳa.

que nous ayons travaillé.
kuh noo zeh ȳōn tră vă ȳa.

que vous ayez travaillé.
kuh voo zeh ȳa tră vă ȳa.

qu'ils aient travaillé.
keel zeh tră vă ȳa.

Imparfait.	*Plus-que-parfait.*
Que je travaillasse. kuh zh' tră vă yăss'.	**Que j'eusse travaillé.** kuh zhŭss' tră vă ya.
que tu travaillasses. kuh tu tră vă yăss'.	**que tu eusses travaillé.** kuh tŭ ŭss' tră vă ya.
qu'il travaillât. keel tră vă yă.	**qu'il eût travaillé.** keel ŭ tră vă ya.
que nous travaillassions. kuh noo tră vă yă see ōn.	**que nous eussions travaillé.** kuh noo zŭ see ōn tră vă ya.
que vous travaillassiez. kuh voo tră vă yă see a.	**que vous eussiez travaillé.** kuh voo zŭ see a tră vă ya.
qu'ils travaillassent. keel tră vă yăss'.	**qu'ils eussent travaillé.** keel zŭss' tră vă ya.

REGULAR VERBS, — *EMPLOYER*, *to employ*, AND *ESSAYER*, *to try*.

ān plweh ya.

a seh ya.

Infinitif Présent,	**Employer.** ān plweh ya.	**Essayer.** a seh ya.
Participe Présent,	**Employant.** ān plweh yān.	**Essayant.** a seh yān.
Passé,	**Employé.** ān plweh ya.	**Essayé.** a seh ya.

INDICATIF.

Présent.

J'emploie. zhān plweh.	**J'essaie.** zha sa.
tu emploies. tŭ ān plweh.	**tu essaies.** tŭ a seh.
il emploie. eel ān plweh.	**il essaie.** eel a sa.
nous employons. noo zān plweh yōn.	**nous essayons.** noo za seh yōn.
vous employez. voo zān plweh ya.	**vous essayez.** voo za seh ya.
ils emploient. eel zān plweh.	**ils essaient.** eel za seh.

Imparfait.

J'employais.	**J'essayais.**
zhāñ plweh ȳeh.	zha seh ȳeh.
tu employais.	**tu essayais.**
tŭ āñ plweh yeh.	tŭ a seh ȳeh.
il employait.	**il essayait.**
eel āñ plweh yeh.	eel a seh ȳeh.
nous employions.	**nous essayions.**
noo zāñ plweh ȳee ōñ.	noo za seh ȳee ōñ.
vous employiez.	**vous essayiez.**
voo zāñ plweh ȳee a.	voo za seh ȳee a.
ils employaient.	**ils essayaient.**
eel zāñ plweh ȳeh.	eel za seh ȳeh.

Passé défini.

J'employai.	**J'essayai.**
zhāñ plweh ȳa.	zha seh ȳa.
tu employas.	**tu essayas.**
tŭ āñ plweh ȳă.	tŭ a seh ȳă.
il employa.	**il essaya.**
eel āñ plweh ȳă.	eel a seh ȳă,
nous employâmes.	**nous essayâmes.**
noo zāñ plweh ȳăm'.	noo za seh ȳăm'.
vous employâtes.	**vous essayâtes.**
voo zāñ plweh ȳăt'.	voo za seh ȳăt'.
ils employèrent.	**ils essayèrent.**
eel zāñ plweh ȳēhr.	eel za seh ȳēhr.

Futur simple.

J'emploierai.	**J'essaierai.**
zhāñ plweh ra.	zha seh ra.
tu emploieras.	**tu essaieras.**
tŭ āñ plweh ră.	tŭ a seh ră.
il emploiera.	**il essaiera.**
eel āñ plweh ră.	eel a seh ră.
nous emploierons.	**nous essaierons.**
noo zāñ plweh rōñ.	noo za seh rōñ.
vous emploierez.	**vous essaierez.**
voo zāñ plweh ra.	voo za seh ra.
ils emploieront.	**ils essaieront.**
eel zāñ plweh rōñ.	eel za seh rōñ.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

J'emploierais.
zhāñ plweh reh.

tu emploierais.
tŭ āñ plweh reh.

il emploierait.
eel āñ plweh reh.

nous emploierions.
noo zāñ plweh ree ōñ.

vous emploieriez.
voo zāñ plweh ree a.

ils emploieraient.
eel zāñ plweh rēh.

J'essaierais.
zha seh reh.

tu essaierais.
tŭ a seh reh.

il essaierait.
eel a seh reh.

nous essaierions.
noo za seh ree ōñ.

vous essaieriez.
voo za seh ree a.

ils essaieraient.
eel za seh rēh.

IMPÉRATIF.

Emploie.
āñ plweh.

qu'il emploie.
keel āñ plweh.

employons.
āñ plweh ȳōñ.

employez.
āñ plweh ȳa.

qu'ils emploient.
keel zāñ plweh.

Essaie.
a sa.

qu'il essaie.
keel a sa.

essayons.
a seh ȳōñ.

essayez.
a seh ȳa.

qu'ils essaient.
keel za sēh.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que j'emploie.
kuh zhāñ plweh.

que tu emploies.
kuh tŭ āñ plweh.

qu'il emploie.
keel āñ plweh.

que nous employions.
kuh noo zāñ plweh ȳee ōñ.

que vous employiez.
kuh voo zāñ plweh ȳa.

qu'ils emploient.
keel zāñ plweh.

Que j'essaie.
kuh zha sa.

que tu essaies.
kuh tŭ a seh.

qu'il essaie.
keel a sa.

que nous essayions.
kuh noo za seh ȳee ōñ.

que vous essayiez.
kuh voo za seh ȳee a.

qu'ils essaient.
keel za sēh.

Imparfait.

Que j'employasse. kuh zhān plweh yăss'.	**Que j'essayasse.** kuh zha seh yăss'.
que tu employasses. kuh tŭ ān plweh yăss'.	**que tu essayasses.** kuh tŭ a seh yăss'.
qu'il employât. keel ān plweh yă.	**qu'il essayât.** keel a seh yă.
que nous employassions. kuh noo zān plweh yă see ōn.	**que nous essayassions.** kuh noo za seh yă see ōn.
que vous employassiez. kuh voo zān plweh yă see a.	**que vous essayassiez.** kuh voo za seh yă see a.
qu'ils employassent. keel zān plweh yăss'.	**qu'ils essayassent.** keel za seh yăss'.

REGULAR VERBS, — *ETUDIER*, *to study*, AND *ARGUER*, *to argue.*

a tŭ dee a. — ăr gŭ a.

Infinitif Présent,	**Etudier.** a tŭ dee a.	**Arguer.** ăr gŭ a.
Participe Present,	**Etudiant.** a tŭ dee ān.	**Arguant.** ăr gŭ ān.
Passé,	**Etudié.** a tŭ dee a.	**Argué.** ăr gŭ a.

INDICATIF.

Présent.

J'étudie. zha tŭ dee.	**J'arguë.** zhăr gŭ.
tu étudies. tŭ a tŭ dee.	**tu arguës.** tŭ ăr gŭ.
il étudie. eel a tŭ dee.	**il arguë.** eel ăr gŭ.
nous étudions. noo za tŭ dee ōn.	**nous arguons.** noo zăr gŭ ōn.
vous étudiez. voo za tŭ dee a.	**vous arguez.** voo zăr gŭ a
ils étudient. eel za tŭ dee.	**ils arguënt.** eel zăr gŭ.

Imparfait.

J'étudiais. zha tŭ dee eh.	**J'arguais.** zhăr ḡŭ eh.
tu étudiais. tŭ a tŭ dee eh.	**tu arguais.** tŭ ăr ḡŭ eh.
il étudiais. eel ă tŭ dee eh.	**il arguait.** eel ăr ḡŭ eh.
nous etudiions. noo za tŭ dee ȳōn.	**nous arguïons.** noo zăr ḡŭ ȳōn.
vous etudiiez. voo za tŭ dee ȳa.	**vous arguïez.** voo zăr ḡŭ ȳa.
ils étudiaient. eel za tŭ dee eh.	**ils arguaient.** eel zăr ḡŭ ēh.

Passé défini.

J'étudiai. zha tŭ dee a.	**J'arguai.** zhăr ḡŭ a.
tu étudias. tŭ a tŭ dee ă.	**tu arguas.** tŭ ăr ḡŭ ă.
il étudia. eel a tŭ dee ă.	**il argua.** eel ăr ḡŭ ă.
nous étudiâmes. noo za tŭ dee ăm'.	**nous arguâmes.** noo zăr ḡŭ ăm'.
vous étudiâtes. voo za tŭ dee ăt'.	**vous arguâtes.** voo zăr ḡŭ ăt'.
ils étudièrent. eel za tŭ dee ēhr'.	**ils arguèrent.** eel zăr ḡŭ ēhr'.

Futur simple.

J'étudierai. zha tŭ dee ra.	**J'arguërai.** zhăr ḡŭ ra.
tu étudieras. tŭ a tŭ dee ră.	**tu arguëras.** tŭ ăr ḡŭ ră.
il étudiera. eel a tŭ dee ră.	**il arguëra.** eel ăr ḡŭ ră.
nous étudierons. noo za tŭ dee rōn.	**nous arguërons.** noo zăr ḡŭ rōn.
vous étudierez. voo za tŭ dee ra.	**vous arguërez.** voo zăr ḡŭ ra.
ils étudieront. eel za tŭ dee rōn.	**ils arguëront.** eel zăr ḡŭ rōn.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

J'étudierais.
zha tŭ dee reh.

tu étudierais.
tŭ a tŭ dee reh.

il étudierait.
eel a tŭ dee reh.

nous étudierions.
noo za tŭ dee ree ōn.

vous étudieriez.
voo za tŭ dee ree a.

ils étudieraient.
eel za tŭ dee reh.

J'arguërais.
zhăr gŭ reh.

tu arguërais.
tŭ ăr gŭ reh.

il arguërait.
eel ăr gŭ reh.

nous arguërions.
noo zăr gŭ ree ōn.

vous arguëriez.
voo zăr gŭ ree a.

ils arguëraient.
eel zăr gŭ rēh.

IMPÉRATIF.

Etudie.
a tŭ dee.

qu'il étudie.
keel a tŭ dee.

étudions.
a tŭ dee ōn.

étudiez.
a tŭ dee a.

qu'ils étudient.
keel za tŭ dee.

Arguë.
ăr gŭ.

qu'il arguë.
keel ăr gŭ.

arguons.
ăr gŭ ōn.

arguez.
ăr gŭ a.

qu'ils arguënt.
keel zăr gŭ.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que j'étudie.
kuh zha tŭ dee.

que tu étudies.
kuh tŭ a tŭ dee.

qu'il étudie.
keel a tŭ dee.

que nous étudiions.
kuh noo za tŭ dee yōn.

que vous étudiiez.
kuh voo za tŭ dee ya.

qu'ils étudient.
keel za tŭ dee.

Que j'arguë.
kuh zhăr gŭ.

que tu arguës.
kuh tŭ ăr gŭ.

qu'il arguë.
keel ăr gŭ.

que nous arguïons.
kuh noo zăr gŭ yōn.

que vous arguïez.
kuh voo zăr gŭ ya.

qu'ils arguënt.
keel zăr gŭ.

Imparfait.

Que j'étudiasse. kuh zha tŭ dee ăss'.	**Que j'arguasse.** kuh zhăr ḡŭ ăss'.
que tu étudiasses. kuh tŭ a tŭ dee ăss'.	**que tu arguasses.** kuh tŭ ăr ḡŭ ăss'.
qu'il étudiât. keel a tŭ dee ă.	**qu'il arguât.** keel ăr ḡŭ ă.
que nous étudiassions. kuh noo za tŭ dee ă see ōn.	**que nous arguassions.** kuh noo zăr gŭ ă see ōn.
que vous étudiassiez. kuh voo za tŭ dee ă see ă.	**que vous arguassiez.** kuh voo zăr ḡŭ ă see a.
qu'ils étudiassent. keel za tŭ dee ăss'.	**qu'ils arguassent.** keel zăr ḡŭ ăss'.

REGULAR VERBS, — *SUBSTITUER*, *to substitute*,

sŭbs tee tŭ a.

AND *JOUER*, *to play.*

zhoo a.

Infinitif Présent,	**Substituer.** sŭbs tee tŭ a.	**Jouer.** zhoo a.
Participe Présent,	**Substituant.** sŭbs tee tŭ ān.	**Jouant.** zhoo ān.
Passé,	**Substitué.** sŭbs tee tŭ a.	**Joué.** zhoo a.

INDICATIF.

Présent.

Je substitue. zhuh sŭbs tee tŭ.	**Je joue.** zhuh zhoo.
tu substitues. tŭ sŭbs tee tŭ.	**tu joues.** tŭ zhoo.
il substitue. eel sŭbs tee tŭ.	**ils joue.** eel zhoo.
nous substituons. noo sŭbs tee tŭ ōn.	**nous jouons.** noo zhoo ōn.
vous substituez. voo sŭbs tee tŭ a.	**vous jouez.** voo zhoo a.
ils substituent. eel sŭbs tee tū.	**ils jouent.** eel zhoo.

Imparfait.

Je substituais.	**Je jouais.**
zhuh sŭbs tee tŭ eh.	zhuh zhoo eh.
tu substituais.	**tu jouais.**
tŭ sŭbs tee tŭ eh.	tŭ zhoo eh.
il substituait.	**il jouait.**
eel sŭbs tee tŭ eh.	eel zhoo eh.
nous substituïons.	**nous jouïons.**
noo sŭbs tee tŭ ȳōn.	noo zhoo ȳōn.
vous substituïez.	**vous jouïez.**
voo sŭbs tee tŭ ȳa.	voo zhoo ȳa.
ils substituaient.	**ils jouaient.**
eel sŭbs tee tŭ ēh.	eel zhoo ēh.

Passé défini.

Je substituai.	**Je jouai.**
zhuh sŭbs tee tŭ a.	zhuh zhoo a.
tu substituas.	**tu jouas.**
tŭ sŭbs tee tŭ ă.	tŭ zhoo ă.
il substitua.	**il joua.**
eel sŭbs tee tŭ ă.	eel zhoo ă.
nous substituâmes.	**nous jouâmes.**
noo sŭbs tee tu ăm'.	noo zhoo ăm'.
vous substituâtes.	**vous jouâtes.**
voo sŭbs tee tŭ ăt'.	voo zhoo ăt'.
ils substituèrent.	**ils jouèrent.**
eel sŭbs tee tŭ ēhr.	eel zhoo ēhr.

Futur simple.

Je substituerai.	**Je jouerai.**
zhuh sŭbs tee tŭ ra.	zhuh zhoo ra.
tu substitueras.	**tu joueras.**
tŭ sŭbs tee tŭ ră.	tŭ zhoo ră.
il substituera.	**il jouera.**
eel sŭbs tee tŭ ră.	eel zhoo ră.
nous substituerons.	**nous jouerons.**
noo sŭbs tee tŭ rōn.	noo zhoo rōn.
vous substituerez.	**vous jouerez.**
voo sŭbs tee tŭ ra.	voo zhoo ra.
ils substitueront.	**ils joueront.**
eel sŭbs tee tŭ rōn.	eel zhoo rōn.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

Je substituerais. zhuh sŭbs tee tŭ reh.	**Je jouerais.** zhuh zhoo reh.
tu substituerais. tŭ sŭbs tee tŭ reh.	**tu jouerais.** tŭ zhoo reh.
il substituerait. eel sŭbs tee tŭ reh.	**il jouerait.** eel zhoo reh.
nous substituerions. noo sŭbs tee tŭ ree o͞n.	**nous jouerions.** noo zhoo ree o͞n.
vous substitueriez. voo sŭbs tee tŭ ree a.	**vous joueriez.** voo zhoo ree a.
ils substitueraient. eel sŭbs tee tŭ reh.	**ils joueraient.** eel zhoo rēh.

IMPÉRATIF.

Substitue. sŭbs tee tŭ.	**Joue.** zhoo.
qu'il substitue. keel sŭbs tee tŭ.	**qu'il joue.** keel zhoo.
substituons. sŭbs tee tŭ o͞n.	**jouons.** zhoo o͞n.
substituez. sŭbs tee tŭ a.	**jouez.** zhoo a.
qu'ils substituent. keel sŭbs tee tŭ.	**qu'ils jouent.** keel zhoo.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que je substitue. kŭh zhuh sŭbs tee tŭ.	**Que je joue.** kuh zhuh zhoo.
que tu substitues. kuh tŭ subs tee tŭ.	**que tu joues.** kuh tŭ zhoo.
qu'il substitue. keel sŭbs tee tŭ.	**qu'il joue.** keel zhoo.
que nous substituïons. kuh noo sŭbs tee tŭ y͞o͞n.	**que nous jouïons.** kuh noo zhoo y͞o͞n.
que vous substituïez. kuh voo sŭbs tee tŭ ya.	**que vous jouïez.** kuh voo zhoo y͞a.
qu'ils substituent. keel sŭbs tee tŭ.	**qu'ils jouent.** keel zhoo.

Imparfait.

Que je substituasse.
kuh zhuh sŭbs tee tŭ ăss'.

que tu substituasses.
kuh tŭ sŭbs tee tŭ ăss'.

qu'il substituât.
keel sŭbs tee tŭ ă.

que nous substituassions.
kuh noo sŭbs tee tŭ ă see ōn.

que vous substituassiez.
kuh voo sŭbs tee tŭ ă see a.

qu'ils substituassent.
keel sŭbs tee tŭ ăss'.

Que je jouasse.
kuh zhuh zhoo ăss'.

que tu jouasses.
kuh tŭ zhoo ăss'.

qu'il jouât.
keel zhoo ă.

que nous jouassions.
kuh noo zhoo ă see ōn.

que vous jouassiez.
kuh voo zhoo ă see a.

qu'ils jouassent.
keel zhoo ăss'.

REFLECTIVE VERB *S'EN ALLER*, *to go away.*

sān nă la.

Infinitif Présent, **S'en aller.** sān nă la.

Participe Présent, **S'en allant.** sān nă lān.

Composé, **S'en étant allé.** sān na tān tă la.

Passé, **S'en être allé.** sān nēhtr' ă la.

Passé, **Allé.** ă la.

INDICATIF.

Temps simples.

Présent.

Je m'en vais.
zh' mān veh.

tu t'en vas.
tŭ tān vă.

il s'en va.
eel sān vă.

nous nous en allons.
noo noo zān nă lōn.

vous vous en allez.
voo voo zan nă la.

ils s'en vont.
eel sān vōn.

Temps composés.

Passé indéfini.

Je m'en suis allé.
zh' mān sŭ ee ză la.

tu t'en es allé.
tŭ tān neh ză la.

il s'en est allé.
eel sān neh tă la.

nous nous en sommes allés.
noo noo zān sŏm' ză la.

vous vous en êtes allés.
voo voo zān nēht ză la.

ils s'en sont allés.
eel sān sōn tă la.

Imparfait.

Je m'en allais.
zh' mān nă leh.

tu t'en allais.
tŭ tān nă leh.

il s'en allait.
eel sān nă leh.

nous nous en allions.
noo noo zān nă lee ōn.

vous vous en alliez.
voo voo zān nă lee a.

ils s'en allaient.
eel sān nă leh.

Plus-que-parfait.

Je m'en étais allé.
zh' mān na teh ză la.

tu t'en étais allé.
tŭ tān na teh ză la.

il s'en était allé.
eel sān na teh tă la.

nous nous en étions allés.
noo noo zān na tee ōn ză la.

vous vous en étiez allés.
voo voo zān na tee a ză la.

ils s'en étaient allés.
eel sān na teh tă la.

Passé défini.

Je m'en allai.
zh' mān nă la.

tu t'en allas.
tŭ tān nă lă.

il s'en alla.
eel sān nă lă.

nous nous en allâmes.
noo noo zān nă lăm'.

vous vous en allâtes.
voo voo zān nă lăt'.

ils s'en allèrent.
eel sān nă lĕhr'.

Passé antérieur.

Je m'en fus allé.
zh' mān fŭ ză la.

tu t'en fus allé.
tŭ tān fŭ ză la.

il s'en fut allé.
eel sān fŭ tă la.

nous nous en fûmes allés.
noo noo zān fŭm' ză la.

vous vous en fûtes allés.
voo voo zān fŭt' ză la.

ils s'en furent allés.
eel sān fŭr' tă la.

Futur simple.

Je m'en irai.
zh' mān nee ra.

tu t'en iras.
tŭ tān nee ră.

il s'en ira.
eel sān nee ra.

nous nous en irons.
noo noo zān nee rōn.

vous vous en irez.
voo voo zăn nee ra.

ils s'en iront.
eel sān nee rōn.

Futur antérieur.

Je m'en serai allé.
zh' mān s' ra ă la.

tu t'en seras allé.
tŭ tan s' ră ză la.

il s'en sera allé.
eel sān s' ră ă la.

nous nous en serons allés.
noo noo zān s' rōn ză la.

vous vous en serez allés.
voo voo zān s' ra ză la.

ils s'en seront allés.
eel sān s' rōn tă la.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

Je m'en irais.
zh' mān nee reh.

tu t'en irais.
tŭ tān nee reh.

il s'en irait.
eel sān nee reh.

nous nous en irions.
noo noo zān nee ree ōn.

vous vous en iriez.
voo voo zān nee ree a.

ils s'en iraient.
eel sān nee rēh.

Passé.

Je m'en serais allé.
zh' mān s' reh ză la.

tu t'en serais allé.
tŭ tān s' reh ză la.

il s'en serait allé.
eel sān s' reh tă la.

nous nous en serions allés.
noo noo zān suh ree ōn ză la.

vous vous en seriez allés.
voo voo zān suh ree a ză la.

ils s'en seraient allés.
eel sān s' rēh tă la.

IMPÉRATIF.

Va-t'en.
vă tān.

qu'il s'en aille.
keel sān nāhy'.

allons-nous-en.
ă lōn noo zān.

allez-vous-en.
ă la voo zān.

qu'ils s'en aillent.
keel sān nāhy'.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que je m'en aille.
kuh zh' mān nāhy'.

que tu t'en ailles.
kuh tŭ tān nāhy'.

qu'il s'en aille.
keel sān nāhy'.

que nous nous en allions.
kuh noo noo zān nă leė ōn.

que vous vous en alliez.
kuh voo voo zān nă leė a.

qu'ils s'en aillent.
keel sān nāhy'.

Passé.

Que je m'en sois allé.
kuh zh' mān sweh ză la.

que tu t'en sois allé.
kuh tŭ tān sweh ză la.

qu'il s'en soit allé.
keel sān sweh tă la.

que nous nous en soyons allés.
kuh noo noo zān sweh yōn ză la.

que vous vous en soyez alles.
kuh voo voo zān sweh ya ză la.

qu'ils s'en soient allés.
keel sān sweh tă la.

Imparfait.

Que je m'en allasse.
kuh zh' mān nă lăss'.

que tu t'en allasses.
kuh tŭ tān nă lăss'.

qu'il s'en allât.
keel sān nă lă.

que nous nous en allassions.
kuh noo noo zān nă lă see ōn.

que vous vous en allassiez.
kuh voo voo zān nă lă see a.

qu'ils s'en allassent.
keel sān nă lăss'.

Plus-que-parfait.

Que je m'en fusse allé.
kuh zh' mān fŭss' ă la.

que tu t'en fusses allé.
kuh tŭ tān fŭss' ză la.

qu'il s'en fût allé.
keel sān fŭ tă la.

que nous nous en fussions allés.
kuh noo noo zān fŭ see ōn ză la.

que vous vous en fussiez allés.
kuh voo voo zān fŭ see a ză la.

qu'ils s'en fussent allés.
keel sān fŭss' tă la.

REFLECTIVE VERB *S'HABILLER*, *to dress one's-self.*

să bee ya.

Infinitif Présent, **S'habiller.**
să bee ya.

Participe Présent, **S'habillant.**
să bee yān.

Composé, **S'étant habillé.**
sa tān tă bee ya.

Passé, **S'être habillé.**
sehtr' ă bee ya.

Passé, **Habillé.**
ă bee ya.

INDICATIF.

Présent.

Je m'habille.
zh' mă beey'.

tu t'habilles.
tŭ tă beey'.

il s'habille.
eel să beey'.

nous nous habillons.
noo noo ză bee yōn.

vous vous habillez.
voo voo ză bee ya.

ils s'habillent.
eel să beey'.

Passé indéfini.

Je me suis habillé.
zhuh m' sŭ ee ză bee ya.

tu t'es habillé.
tu teh ză bee ya.

il s'est habillé.
eel seh tă bee ya.

nous nous sommes habillés.
noo noo sŏm' ză bee ya.

vous vous êtes habillés.
voo voo zeht' ză bee ya.

ils se sont habillés.
eel suh sōn tă bee ya.

Imparfait.

Je m'habillais.
zh' mă bee yeh.
tu t'habillais.
tŭ tă bee yeh.
il s'habillait.
eel să bee yeh.
nous nous habillions.
noo noo ză bee ȳee ōn̄.
vous vous habilliez.
voo voo ză bee ȳee a.
ils s'habillaient.
eel să bee ȳēh.

Plus-que-parfait.

Je m'étais habillé.
zh' ma teh ză bee ȳa.
tu t'étais habillé.
tŭ ta teh ză bee ȳa.
il s'était habillé
eel sa teh tă bee ȳa.
nous nous étions habillés.
noo noo za tee ōn̄ ză bee ȳa.
vous vous étiez habillés.
voo voo za tee a ză bee ya.
ils s'étaient habillés.
eel sa tēh tă bee ȳa.

Passé défini.

Je m'habillai.
zh' mă bee ȳa.
tu t'habillas.
tŭ tă bee ȳă.
il s'habilla.
eel să bee ȳă.
nous nous habillâmes.
noo noo ză bee ȳăm'.
vous vous habillâtes.
voo voo ză bee ȳăt'.
ils s'habillèrent.
eel să bee ȳēhr'.

Passé antérieur.

Je me fus habillé.
zhuh m' fŭ ză bee ȳa.
tu te fus habillé.
tŭ t' fŭ ză bee ȳa.
il se fut habillé.
eel suh fŭ tă bee ȳă.
nous nous fûmes habillés.
noo noo fūm' ză bee ȳa.
vous vous fûtes habillés.
voo voo fūt' ză bee ȳa.
ils se furent habillés.
eel suh fūr' tă bee ȳa.

Futur simple.

Je m'habillerai.
zh' mă beeȳ' ra.
tu t'habilleras.
tŭ tă beeȳ' ră.
il s'habillera.
eel să beeȳ' ră.
nous nous habillerons.
noo noo ză beeȳ' rōn̄.
vous vous habillerez.
voo voo ză beeȳ' ra.
ils s'habilleront.
eel să beeȳ' rōn̄.

Futur antérieur.

Je me serai habillé.
zhuh m' s' ra ă bee ȳa.
tu te seras habillé.
tŭ t' s' ră ză bee ȳa.
il se sera habillé.
eel suh s' ră ă bee ȳa.
nous nous serons habillés.
noo noo s' rōn̄ ză bee ȳa.
vous vous serez habillés.
voo voo s' ra ză bee ȳa.
ils se seront habillés.
eel suh s' rōn̄ tă bee ya.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

Je m'habillerais.
zh' mă beeȳ' reh.

tu t'habillerais.
tŭ tă beeȳ' reh.

il s'habillerait.
eel să beeȳ' reh.

nous nous habillerions.
noo noo ză bee ȳuh ree o͞n.

vous vous habilleriez.
voo voo ză bee ȳuh ree a.

ils s'habilleraient.
eel să beeȳ' rēh.

Passé.

Je me serais habillé.
zhuh m' s' reh ză bee ȳa.

tu te serais habillé.
tŭ t' s' reh ză bee ȳa.

il se serait habillé.
eel suh s' reh tă bee ȳa.

nous nous serions habillés.
noo noo suh ree o͞n ză bee ȳa.

vous vous seriez habillés.
voo voo suh ree a ză bee ȳa.

ils se seraient habillés.
eel suh s' rēh tă bee ya.

IMPÉRATIF.

Habille-toi.
ă beeȳ' tweh.

qu'il s'habille.
keel să beeȳ'.

habillons-nous.
ă bee ȳo͞n noo.

habillez-vous.
ă bee ȳa voo.

qu'ils s'habillent.
keel să beeȳ'.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que je m'habille.
kuh zh' mă beeȳ'.

que tu t'habilles.
kuh tŭ tă beeȳ'.

qu'il s'habille.
keel să beeȳ'.

que nous nous habillions.
kuh noo noo ză bee ȳee o͞n.

que vous vous habilliez.
kuh voo voo ză bee ȳee a.

qu'ils s'habillent.
keel să beeȳ'.

Passé.

Que je me sois habillé.
kuh zh' muh sweh ză bee ȳa.

que tu te sois habillé.
kuh tŭ t' sweh ză bee ȳa'.

qu'il se soit habillé.
keel suh sweh tă bee ȳa.

que nous nous soyons habillés.
kuh noo noo sweh ȳo͞n ză bee ȳa.

que vous vous soyez habillés.
kuh voo voo sweh ȳa ză bee ȳa.

qu'ils se soient habillés.
keel snh sweh tă bee yă.

Imparfait.	*Plus-que-parfait.*
Que je m'habillasse. kuh zh' mă bee yăss'.	**Que je me fusse habillé.** kuh zh' muh fŭss' ă bee ya.
que tu t'habillasses. kuh tŭ tă bee yăss'.	**que tu te fusses habillé.** kuh tŭ t' fŭss' ză bee ya.
qu'il s'habillât. keel să bee yă.	**qu'il se fût habillé.** keel suh fŭ tă bee ya.
que nous nous habillassions. kuh noo noo ză bee yă see on.	**que nous nous fussions habillés** kuh noo noo fŭ see on ză bee ya.
que vous vous habillassiez. kuh voo voo ză bee ya see a.	**que vous vous fussiez habillés.** kuh voo voo fŭ see a ză bee ya.
qu'ils s'habillassent. keel să bee yăss'.	**qu'ils se fussent habillés.** keel suh fŭss' tăbee ya.

REFLECTIVE VERBS,—*S'AGENOUILLER, to kneel* săzh' noo ya. *down,* AND *S'ENNUYER, to be weary.* sān nŭ ee ya.

Infinitif Présent,	**S'agenouiller.** săzh' noo ya.	**S'ennuyer.** sān nŭ ee ya.
Participe Présent,	**S'agenouillant.** săzh' noo yān.	**S'ennuyant.** sān nŭ ee yān.
Passé,	**Agenouillé.** ăzh' noo ya.	**Ennuyé.** ān nŭ ee ya.

INDICATIF.

Présent.

Je m'agenouille. zh' măzh' nooy'.	**Je m'ennuie.** zh' mān nŭ ee.
tu t'agenouilles. tŭ tăzh' nooy'.	**tu t'ennuies.** tŭ tān nŭ ee.
il s'agenouille. eel săzh' nooy'.	**il s'ennuie.** eel sān nŭ ee.
nous nous agenouillons. noo noo zăzh' noo yon.	**nous nous ennuyons.** noo noo zān nŭ ee yon.
vous vous agenouillez. voo voo zăzh' noo ya.	**vous vous ennuyez.** voo voo zān nŭ ee ya.
ils s'agenouillent. eel săzh' nooy'.	**ils s'ennuient.** eel sān nŭ ee.

Imparfait.

Je m'agenouillais.
zh' măzh' noo ȳeh.

tu t'agenouillais.
tŭ tăzh' noo ȳeh.

il s'agenouillait.
eel săzh' noo ȳeh.

nous nous agenouillions.
noo noo zăzh' noo ȳee ōn̄.

vous vous agenouilliez.
voo voo zăzh' noo yee a.

ils s'agenouillaient.
eel săzh' noo ȳēh.

Je m'ennuyais.
zh' mān̄ nŭ ee ȳeh.

tu t'ennuyais.
tŭ tān̄ nŭ ee ȳeh.

il s'ennuyait.
eel sān̄ nŭ ee ȳeh.

nous nous ennuyions.
noo noo zān̄ nŭ ee ȳee ōn̄.

vous vous ennuyiez.
voo voo zān̄ nŭ ee ȳee a.

ils s'ennuyaient.
eel sān̄ nŭ ee yeh.

Passé défini.

Je m'agenouillai.
zh' mazh' noo ȳa.

tu t'agenouillas.
tŭ tăzh noo ȳă.

il s'agenouilla.
eel săzh' noo ȳă.

nous nous agenouillâmes.
noo noo zăzh' noo ȳăm'.

vous vous agenouillâtes.
voo voo zăzh' noo ȳăt'.

ils s'agenouillèrent.
eel săzh' noo ȳēhr.

Je m'ennuyai.
zh' mān̄ nŭ ee ȳa.

tu t'ennuyas.
tŭ tān̄ nŭ ee ȳă.

il s'ennuya.
eel sān̄ nŭ ee ȳă.

nous nous ennuyâmes.
noo noo zān̄ nŭ ee ȳăm'.

vous vous ennuyâtes.
voo voo zān̄ nŭ ee ȳăt'.

ils s'ennuyèrent.
eel sān̄ nŭ ee ȳēhr'.

Futur simple.

Je m'agenouillerai.
zh' măzh' nooȳ' ra.

tu t'agenouilleras.
tŭ tăzh' nooȳ' ră.

il s'agenouillera.
eel săzh' nooȳ' ră.

nous nous agenouillerons.
noo noo zăzh' nooȳ' rōn̄.

vous vous agenouillerez.
voo voo zăzh' nooȳ' ra.

ils s'agenouilleront.
eel săzh' nooȳ' rōn̄.

Je m'ennuierai.
zh' mān̄ nŭ ee ra.

tu t'ennuieras.
tŭ tān̄ nŭ ee ră.

il s'ennuiera.
eel sān̄ nŭ ee ră.

nous nous ennuierons.
noo noo zān̄ nŭ ee rōn̄.

vous vous ennuierez.
voo voo zān̄ nŭ ee ra.

ils s'ennuieront.
eel sān̄ nŭ ee rōn̄.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

Je m'agenouillerais.
zh' măzh' nooȳ' reh.

tu t'agenouillerais.
tŭ tăzh' nooȳ' reh.

il s'agenouillerait.
eel săzh' nooȳ' reh.

nous nous agenouillerions.
noo noo zăzh' noo ȳuh ree o͞n.

vous vous agenouilleriez.
voo voo zăzh' noo ȳuh ree a.

ils s'agenouilleraient.
eel săzh' noor ȳ' rēh.

Je m'ennuierais.
zh' ma͞n nŭ ee reh.

tu t'ennuierais.
tŭ ta͞n nŭ ee reh.

il s'ennuierait.
eel sa͞n nŭ ee reh.

nous nous ennuierions.
noo noo za͞n nŭ ee ree o͞n.

vous vous ennuieriez.
voo voo za͞n nŭ ee ree a.

ils s'ennuieraient.
eel sa͞n nŭ ee rēh.

IMPÉRATIF.

Agenouille-toi.
ăzh' nooȳ' tweh.

qu'il s'agenouille.
keel săzh' nooȳ'.

agenouillons-nous.
ăzh' noo ȳo͞n noo.

agenouillez-vous.
ăzh' noo ȳa voo.

qu'ils s'agenouillent.
keel săzh' nooȳ'.

Ennuie-toi.
a͞n nŭ ee tweh.

qu'il s'ennuie.
keel sa͞n nŭ ee.

ennuyons-nous.
a͞n nŭ ee ȳo͞n noo.

ennuyez-vous.
a͞n nŭ ee ȳa voo.

qu'ils s'ennuient.
keel san nŭ ee.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que je m'agenouille.
kuh zh' măzh' nooȳ'.

que tu t'agenouilles.
kuh tŭ tăzh' noȳ'.

qu'il s'agenouille.
keel săzh' nooȳ'.

que nous nous agenouillons.
kuh noo noo zazh' noo ȳee o͞n.

que vous vous agenouilliez.
kuh voo voo zăzh' noo ȳee a.

qu'ils s'agenouillent.
keel săzh' nooȳ'.

Que je m'ennuie.
kuh zh' ma͞n nŭ ee.

que tu t'ennuies.
kuh tŭ ta͞n nŭ ee.

qu'il s'ennuie.
keel sa͞n nŭ ee.

que nous nous ennuyions.
kuh noo noo za͞n nŭ ee ȳee o͞n.

que vous vous ennuyiez.
kuh voo voo za͞n nŭ ee ȳee a.

qu'ils s'ennuient.
keel sa͞n nŭ ee.

Imparfait.

Que je m'agenouilasse.
kuh zh' măzh' noo ÿăss'.

que tu t'agenouillasses.
kuh tŭ tăzh' noo ÿass'.

qu'il s'agenouillât.
keel săzh' noo ÿă.

que n. n. agenouillassions.
kuh noo noo zăzh noo ÿă see ōn.

que v. v. agenouillassiez.
kuh voo voo zăzh' noo ÿă see a.

qu'ils s'agenouillassent.
keel săzh' noo ÿăss'.

Que je m'ennuyasse.
kuh zh' mān nŭ ee ÿăss'.

que tu t'ennuyasses.
kuh tŭ tān nŭ ee ÿăss'.

qu'il s'ennuyât.
keel sān nŭ ee ÿă.

que n. n. ennuyassions.
kuh noo noo zān nŭ ee ÿă see ōn.

que v. v. ennuyassiez.
kuh voo voo zān nŭ ee ÿă see a.

qu'ils s'ennuyassent.
keel sān nŭ ee ÿăss'.

REFLECTIVE VERBS, — *SE RECUEILLIR*, *to collect one's-self*, *to meditate*, AND *S'ASSEOIR*, *to sit down.*
suh r' kuh ÿeer. să swehr.

Infinitif Présent,	**Se recueillir.** suh r' kuh ÿeer.	**S'asseoir.** să swehr.
Participe Présent,	**Se recueillant.** suh r' kuh ÿān.	**S'asseyant.** sa seh ÿān.
Passé,	**Recueilli.** r' kuh yee.	**Assis.** ă see.

INDICATIF.

Présent.

Je me recueille.
zhuh m' ruh kuhÿ'.

tu te recueilles.
tŭ t' ruh kuhÿ'.

il se recueille.
eel suh r' kuhÿ'.

nous nous recueillons.
noo noo r' kuh ÿōn.

vous vous recueillez.
voo voo r' kuh ya.

ils se recueillent.
eel suh r' kuhÿ'.

Je m'assieds.
zh' mă see a.

tu t'assieds.
tŭ tă see a.

il s'assied.
eel să see a.

nous nous asseyons.
noo noo ză seh ÿōn.

vous vous asseyez.
voo voo ză seh ÿa.

ils s'asseyent.
eel să sēhÿ'.

Imparfait.

Je me recueillais.
zhuh m' ruh kuh ȳeh.

tu te recueillais.
tŭ t' ruh kuh ȳeh.

il se recueillait.
eel suh r' kuh ȳeh.

nous nous recueillions.
noo noo r' kuh ȳee o͞n.

vous vous recueilliez.
voo voo r' kuh ȳee a.

ils se recueillaient.
eel suh r' kuh ȳēh.

Je m'asseyais.
zh' mă seh ȳeh.

tu t'asseyais.
tŭ tă seh ȳeh.

il s'asseyait.
eel să seh ȳeh.

nous nous asseyions.
noo noo ză seh ȳee o͞n.

vous vous asseyiez.
voo voo ză seh ȳee a.

ils s'asseyaient.
eel să seh ȳēh.

Passé défini.

Je me recueillis.
zhuh m' ruh kuh ȳee.

tu te recueillis.
tŭ t' ruh kuh ȳee.

il se recueillit.
eel suh r' kuh ȳee.

nous nous recueillîmes.
noo noo r' kuh ȳeem'.

vous vous recueillîtes.
voo voo r' kuh ȳeet'.

ils se recueillirent.
eel suh r' kuh ȳeer.

Je m'assis.
zh' mă see.

tu t'assis.
tŭ tă see.

il s'assit.
eel să see.

nous nous assîmes.
noo noo ză seem'.

vous vous assîtes.
voo voo ză seet'.

ils s'assirent.
eel să seer'.

Futur simple.

Je me recueillerai.
zhuh m' ruh kuhȳ' ra.

tu te recueilleras.
tŭ t' ruh kuhȳ' ră.

il se recueillera.
eel suh r' kuhȳ' ră.

nous nous recueillerons.
noo noo r' kuhȳ' ro͞n.

vous vous recueillerez.
voo voo r' kuhȳ' ra.

ils se recueilleront.
eel suh r' kuhȳ' ro͞n.

Je m'assiérai.
zh' mă see a ra.

tu t'assiéras.
tŭ tă see a ră.

il s'assiéra.
eel să see a ră.

nous nous assiérons.
noo noo ză see a ro͞n.

vous vous assiérez.
voo voo ză see a ra.

ils s'assiéront.
eel să see a ro͞n.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

Je me recueillerais.
zhuh m' ruh kuhȳ' reh.

tu te recueillerais.
tŭ t' ruh kuhȳ' reh.

il se recueillerait.
eel suh r' kuhȳ' reh.

nous nous recueillerions.
noo noo r' kuh ȳuh ree ōn̄.

vous vous recueilleriez.
voo voo r' kuh ȳuh ree a.

ils se recueilleraient.
eel suh r' kuhȳ rēh.

Je m'assiérais.
zh' mă see a reh.

tu t'assiérais.
tŭ tă see a reh.

il s'assiérait.
eel să see a reh.

nous nous assiérions.
noo noo ză see a ree ōn̄.

vous vous assiériez.
voo voo ză see a ree a.

ils s'assiéraient
eel să see a rēh.

IMPÉRATIF.

Recueille-toi.
r' kuhȳ' tweh.

qu'il se recueille.
keel suh r' kuhȳ'.

recueillons-nous.
r' kuh ȳōn̄ noo.

recueillez-vous.
r' kuh ȳa voo.

qu'ils se recueillent.
keel suh r' kuhȳ'.

Assieds-toi.
ă see a tweh.

qu'il s'asseye.
keel să sehȳ'.

asseyons-nous.
ă seh ȳōn̄ noo.

asseyez-vous.
ă seh ȳa voo.

qu'ils s'asseyent.
keel să sēhȳ'.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que je me recueille.
kuh zh' muh r' kuhȳ'.

que tu te recueilles.
kuh tŭ t' ruh kuhȳ'.

qu'il se recueille.
keel suh r' kuhȳ'.

que nous nous recueillions.
kuh noo noo r' kuh ȳee ōn̄.

que vous vous recueilliez.
kuh voo voo r' kuh ȳee a.

qu'ils se recueillent.
keel suh r' kuhȳ'.

Que je m'asseye.
kuh zh' mă sehȳ'.

que tu t'asseyes.
kuh tŭ tă sehȳ.

qu'il s'asseye.
keel să sehȳ'.

que nous nous asseyions.
kuh noo noo za seh ȳee ōn̄.

que vous vous asseyiez.
kuh voo voo ză seh ȳee a.

qu'ils s'asseyent.
keel să sēhȳ.

Imparfait.

Que je me recueillisse.
kuh zh' muh r' kuh ȳeess'.

que tu te recueillisses.
kuh tŭ t' ruh kuh ȳeess'.

qu'il se recueillît.
keel suh r' kuh ȳee.

que n. n. recueillissions.
kuh noo noo r' kuh ȳee see o͞n.

que v. v. recueillissiez.
kuh voo voo r' kuh ȳee see a.

qu'ils se recueillissent.
keel suh r' kuh ȳeess'.

Que je m'assisse.
kuh zh' mă seess'.

que tu t'assisses.
kuh tŭ tă seess'.

qu'il s'assît.
keel să see.

que nous nous assissions.
kuh noo noo ză see see o͞n.

que vous vous assissiez.
kuh voo voo ză see see a.

qu'ils s'assissent.
keel să seess'.

IRREGULAR VERBS, — *VOULOIR, to be willing, to wish,* AND *PEINDRE, to paint.*

voo lwer. — pī̆ndr'.

	Vouloir. voo lwer.	**Peindre.** pī̆ndr'.
Infinitif Présent,		
Participe Présent,	**Voulant.** voo la͞n.	**Peignant.** peh g̈na͞n.
Passé,	**Voulu.** voo lŭ.	**Peint.** pī̆n.

INDICATIF.

Présent.

Je veux.
zh' vē̆u.

tu veux.
tŭ vē̆u.

il veut.
eel vē̆u.

nous voulons.
noo voo lo͞n.

vous voulez.
voo voo la.

ils veulent.
eel vuhl'.

Je peins.
zh' pī̆n.

tu peins.
tŭ pī̆n.

il peint.
eel pī̆n.

nous peignons.
noo peh g̈no͞n.

vous peignez.
voo peh g̈na.

ils peignent.
eel peh g̈n'.

Imparfait.

Je voulais. zh' voo leh.	**Je peignais.** zh' peh ḡn̄eh.
tu voulais. tŭ voo leh.	**tu peignais.** tŭ peh ḡn̄eh.
il voulait. eel voo leh.	**il peignait.** eel peh ḡn̄eh.
nous voulions. noo voo lee ōn̄.	**nous peignions.** noo peh ḡn̄ee ōn̄.
vous vouliez. voo voo lee a.	**vous peigniez.** voo peh ḡn̄ee a.
ils voulaient. eel voo leh.	**ils peignaient.** eel peh ḡn̄ēh.

Passé défini.

Je voulus. zh' voo lŭ.	**Je peignis.** zh' peh ḡn̄ee.
tu voulus. tŭ voo lŭ.	**tu peignis.** tŭ peh ḡn̄ee.
il voulut. eel voo lŭ.	**il peignit.** eel peh ḡn̄ee.
nous voulûmes. noo voo lŭm'.	**nous peignîmes.** noo peh ḡn̄eem'.
vous voulûtes. voo voo lŭt'.	**vous peignîtes.** voo peh ḡn̄eet'.
ils voulurent. eel voo lŭr'.	**ils peignirent.** eel peh ḡneer'.

Futur simple.

Je voudrai. zh' voo dra.	**Je peindrai.** zh' pīn̄ dra.
tu voudras. tŭ voo dră.	**tu peindras.** tŭ pīn̄ dră.
il voudra. eel voo dră.	**il peindra.** eel pīn̄ dră.
nous voudrons. noo voo drōn̄.	**nous peindrons.** noo pīn̄ drōn̄.
vous voudrez. voo voo dra.	**vous peindrez.** voo pīn̄ dra.
ils voudront. eel voo drōn̄.	**ils peindront.** eel pīn̄ drōn̄.

CONDITIONNEL.

Présent.

Je voudrais.
zh' voo dreh.

tu voudrais.
tŭ voo dreh.

il voudrait.
eel voo dreh.

nous voudrions.
noo voo dree ōn.

vous voudriez.
voo voo dree a.

ils voudraient.
eel voo drēh.

Je peindrais.
zh' pīn dreh.

tu peindrais.
tŭ pīn dreh.

il peindrait.
eel pīn dreh.

nous peindrions.
noo pīn dree ōn.

vous peindriez.
voo pīn dree a.

ils peindraient.
eel pīn drēh.

IMPÉRATIF.

Veuillez (*is the only person*).
vuh yā.

Peins.
pīn.

qu'il peigne.
keel pehgn'.

peignons.
peh gnōn.

peignez.
peh gna.

qu'ils peignent.
keel pēhgn'.

SUBJONCTIF.

Présent.

Que je veuille.
kuh zh' vuhy'.

que tu veuilles.
kuh tŭ vuhy'.

qu'il veuille.
keel vuhy'.

que nous voulions.
kuh noo voo lee ōn.

que vous vouliez.
kuh voo voo lee a.

qu'ils veuillent.
keel vuhy'.

Que je peigne
kuh zh' pehgn'.

que tu peignes.
kuh tŭ pehgn'.

qu'il peigne.
keel pehgn'.

que nous peignions.
kuh noo peh gnee ōn.

que vous peigniez.
kuh voo peh gnee a.

qu'ils peignent.
keel pēhgn.

Imparfait.

Que je voulusse.
kuh zh' voo lŭss'.

que tu voulusses.
kŭh tŭ voo lŭss'.

qu'il voulût.
keel voo lŭ.

que nous voulussions.
kuh noo voo lŭ see o͞n.

que vous voulussiez.
kuh voo voo lŭ see a.

qu'ils voulussent.
keel voo lūss'.

Que je peignisse.
kŭh zh' peh g͞neess'.

que tu peignisses.
kuh tŭ peh g͞neess'.

qu'il peignît.
keel peh g͞nee.

que nous peignissions.
kuh noo peh g͞nee see o͞n.

que vous peignissiez.
kuh voo peh g͞nee see a.

qu'ils peignissent.
keel peh g͞neess'.

THE MARSEILLAISE HYMN.

I.

Come, our country's sons!
The day of glory is here.
Against us Tyranny
Lifts her bloody standard, —
Lifts her bloody standard.
Hear ye in the plains
The roar of the fierce soldiers?
They are coming, even within your arms,
To murder your sons, your wives!
To arms, citizens!
Form your battalions!
March! Let us march! let their polluted blood
Water our furrows!

II.

What means this horde of slaves,
Of traitors, of confederate kings?
For whom are these ignominious fetters,
These irons, long since prepared, —
These irons, long since prepared?
Frenchmen! for us! Ah, what an outrage
What transports should it raise!
It is we whom they dare threaten
To reduce to ancient slavery!
To arms, &c.

III.

What! shall foreign cohorts
Give us law on our own hearthstones?
What! shall mercenary legions
Vanquish our proud warriors, —
Vanquish our proud warriors?
Great God! by fettered hands
Shall our necks be bent to the yoke?
Shall base despots become
The masters of our fate?
To arms, &c.

IV.

Tremble, tyrants! and you, ye perjured!
Scorn of every party,
Tremble! your parricidal schemes
Shall at last have their reward, —
Shall at last have their reward.
Every thing is arming to combat you:
If they fall, our young heroes,
France will bring forth others
Ready to fight against you.
To arms, &c.

V.

Frenchmen! like generous warriors,
Strike or forbear to strike!
Spare those sad victims
Who are sorrowfully arming against us, —
Who are sorrowfully arming against us;
But the sanguinary despot,
But the accomplice of Bouillé, —
All the tigers who without pity
Rend the bosom of their mother, —
To arms, &c.

VI.

Sacred love of country,
Guide, sustain, our avenging arms:
Liberty, beloved Liberty,
Fight on the side of thy defenders, —
Fight on the side of thy defenders.
Under our banners let victory
Rally to thy deep tones;
Let thine expiring enemies
See thy triumph and our glory.
To arms, citizens!
Form your battalions!
March! Let us march! let their polluted blood
Water our furrows!

LA MARSEILLAISE.

lă măr seh ȳehz'.

PREMIER COUPLET.

Allons, enfans de la patrie!
ă lōn zān fān duh lă pă tree!
Le jour de gloire est arrivé.
luh zhoor duh glwehr eh tă ree va.
Contre nous de la tyrannie,
kōn truh noo duh lă tee ră nee,
L'étendard sanglant est levé,
la tān dăr sān glān teh luh va,
L'étendard sanglant est levé.
la tān dăr sān glān teh luh va.
Entendez-vous dans les campagnes
ān tān da voo dān la kān păgn'
Mugir ces féroces soldats?
mŭ zheer sa fa rŏ suh sŏl dă?
Ils viennent, jusques dans vos bras,
eel vee ehnuh, zhŭss kuh dān vo bră,
Egorger vos fils, vos compagnes!
a gor zha vo feess, vo kōn păgn!
Aux armes, citoyens!
ō zăr muh, see tweh ȳīn!
Formez vos bataillons:
for ma vo bă tă ȳōn:
Marchez! marchons! qu'un sang impur
măr sha! măr shōn! kūn sān kīn pŭr
Abreuve nos sillons!
ă bruh vuh no see ȳōn!

DEUXIÈME COUPLET.

Que veut cette horde d'esclaves,
kuh vēu seh tuh ŏrduh da sklahv',
De traîtres, de rois conjurés!
duh treh truh, duh rweh kōn zhŭ ra!
Pour qui ces ignobles entraves,
poor kee sa zee gnŏ bluh zān trăv',
Ces fers, dès longtemps préparés,
sa fehr, deh lōn tān pra pă ra,

Ces fers, dès longtemps préparés ?
sa fehr, deh lōn tān pra pă ra?

Français ! pour nous, ah ! quel outrage !
frān seh! poor noo, ah! kehl oo trăzh!

Quels transports il doit exciter !
kehl trānss por zeel dweh tak see ta!

C'est nous qu'on ose menacer
seh noo kōn no zuh muh nă sa

De rendre à l'antique esclavage !
duh rān dr' ă lān teek' a sklă văzh!

Aux armes, &c.
ō zăr muh, &c.

TROISIÈME COUPLET.

Quoi ! des cohortes étrangères
kweh! da kō ŏr tuh za trān zhehr

Feraient la loi dans nos foyers ?
fuh reh lă lweh dān no fweh ya?

Quoi ! ces phalanges mercenaires
kweh! sa fă lān zhuh mehr suh nehr'

Terrasseraient nos fiers guerriers ?
ta ră suh reh no fee ehr ga ree a?

Terrasseraient nos fiers guerriers ?
ta ra suh reh no fee ehr ga ree a?

Grand Dieu ! par des mains enchaînées
grān dee ēu! păr da mīn zān sheh na

Nos fronts sous le joug se ploieraient !
no frōn soo luh zhoo suh plweh reh!

De vils despotes deviendraient
duh veel dehss pŏ tuh duh vee īn dreh,

Les maîtres de nos destinées !
la mēh truh duh no dehss tee na!

Aux armes, &c.
ō zăr muh, &c.

QUATRIÈME COUPLET.

Tremblez, tyrans ! et vous perfides !
trān bla, tee rān! za voo pehr feed!

L'opprobre de tous les partis,
lŏ prŏ bruh duh too la păr tee,

Tremblez ! vos projets parricides
trān bla! vō prŏ zheh pă ree see d'

Vont enfin recevoir leur prix,
vōn tān fīn ruh suh vwehr luhr pree,

Vont enfin recevoir leur prix.
vōn tān fīn ruh suh vwehr luhr pree.

Tout est soldat pour vous combattre;
too teh sŏl dă poor voo kōn bătr';

S'ils tombent, nos jeunes héros,
seel tōn buh, nō zhuh nuh a rō,

La France en produit de nouveaux
lă frān s'ān prŏ dŭ ee duh noo vō

Contre vous tous prêts à se battre.
kōn truh voo tooss prēh ză suh bătr'.

Aux armes, &c.
ō zăr muh, &c.

CINQUIÈME COUPLET.

Français! en guerriers magnanimes,
frān seh! zān ḡa ree a mă ḡnă neem',

Portez ou retenez vos coups;
pŏr ta zoo ruh tuh na vō koo;

Epargnez ces tristes victimes
a păr ḡna sa treess tuh veek teem'

A regret s'armant contre nous,
ă ruh ḡreh săr mān kōn truh voo,

A regret s'armant contre nous;
ă ruh ḡreh săr mān kōn truh voo;

Mais le despote sanguinaire,
meh luh dehs pŏ tuh sān ḡee nehr',

Mais le complice de Bouillé —
meh luh kōn plee suh duh boo ȳa —

Tous ces tigres qui sans pitié,
too sa tee ḡruh kee sān pee tee a,

Déchirent le sein de leur mère!
da shee ruh luh sīn duh luhr mehr'!

Aux armes, &c.
ō zăr muh, &c.

SIXIÈME COUPLET.

Amour sacré de la patrie,
ă moor sa kra duh lă pă tree,

Conduis, soutiens nos bras vengeurs:
kōn dŭ ee, soo tee īn no bră vān zhuhr:

Liberté, Liberté chérie,
lee behr ta, lee behr ta sha ree,

Combats avec tes défenseurs,
kōn bă ză vehk ta da fān suhr,

Combats avec tes défenseurs ;
kōn bă ză vehk ta da fān suhr ;

Sous nos drapeaux que la victoire
soo no dră po kuh lă veek twehr

Accoure à tes mâles accents ;
ă koor' ă ta māh luh zăk sān ;

Que tes ennemis expirans
kuh ta zeh nuh mee zaks pee rān

Voient ton triomphe et notre gloire.
vweh tōn tree ōnf' a nŏ truh glwehr.

Aux armes, citoyens !
ŏ zăr muh, see tweh yīn !

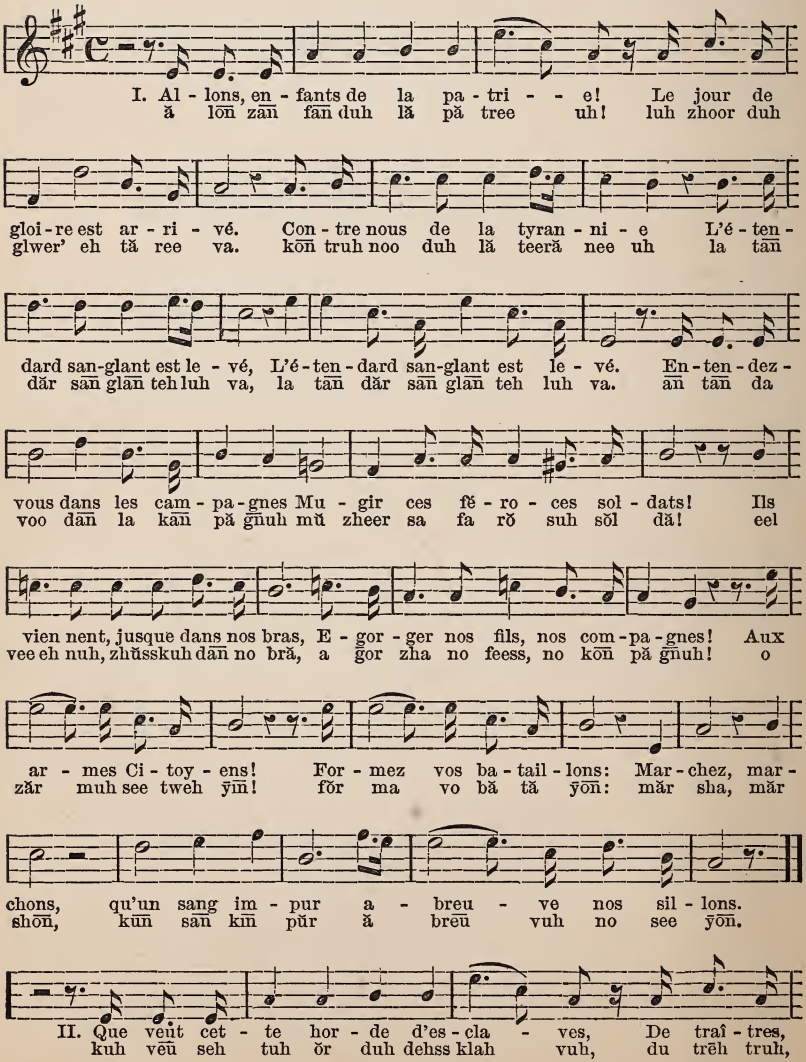
Formez vos bataillons :
for ma vo bă tă yōn :

Marchez ! marchons ! qu'un sang impur
măr sha ! măr shōn ! kūn sān kīn pūr

Abreuve nos sillons !
ă bruh vuh no see yōn !

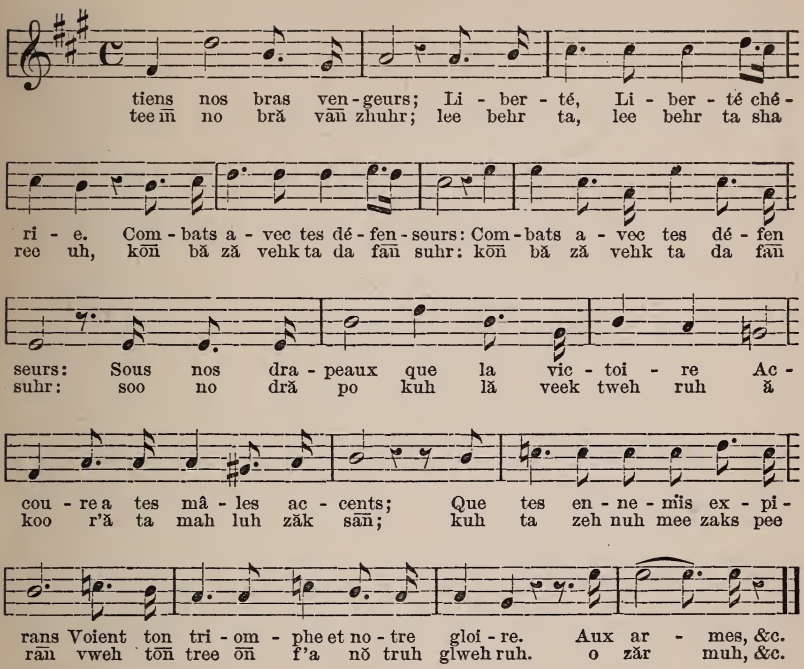
LA MARSEILLAISE.

ROUGET DE LISLE.


I. Al - lons, en - fants de la pa - tri - - e! Le jour de
ă lōn zan̄ fan̄ duh lă pă tree uh! luh zhoor duh
gloi - re est ar - ri - vé. Con - tre nous de la tyran - ni - e L'é - ten -
glwer' eh tă ree va. kōn truh noo duh lă teeră nee uh la tan̄
dard san-glant est le - vé, L'é - ten - dard san-glant est le - vé. En - ten - dez -
dăr san̄ glan̄ teh luh va, la tan̄ dăr san̄ glan̄ teh luh va. an̄ tan̄ da
vous dans les cam - pa - gnes Mu - gir ces fĕ - ro - ces sol - dats! Ils
voo dan̄ la kan̄ pă gn̄uh mŭ zheer sa fa rŏ suh sŏl dă! eel
vien nent, jusque dans nos bras, E - gor - ger nos fils, nos com - pa - gnes! Aux
vee eh nuh, zhŭsskuh dan̄ no bră, a gor zha no feess, no kōn pă gn̄uh! o
ar - mes Ci - toy - ens! For - mez vos ba - tail - lons: Mar - chez, mar -
zăr muh see tweh yīn! fōr ma vo bă tă yōn: măr sha, măr
chons, qu'un sang im - pur a - breu - ve nos sil - lons.
shōn, kūn san̄ kīn pŭr ă brēū vuh no see yōn.
II. Que veut cet - te hor - de d'es - cla - ves, De traî - tres,
kuh vēū seh tuh ŏr duh dehss klah vuh, du trēh truh,

de rois con - ju - rés! Pour qui ces i - gno - bles en - tra - ves, Ces fers
duh rweh kōn zhŭ ra! poor kee sa zee gnŏ bluh zān tră vuh, sa fehr
dès long - temps pré - pa - rés? Ces fers dès longtemps pré - pa - rés? Fran - çais! pour
deh lōn tān pra pă ra? sa fehr deh lōn tān pra pă ra? frān seh! poor
nous, ah! quel ou - tra - ge! Quels trans - ports il doit ex - ci - ter! C'est
noo ah! kehl oo trā zhuh! kehl trānss pŏr zeel dweh ta ksee ta! seh
nous qu'on o se me - na - cer de ren - dre à l'antique es - cla - va - ge! Aux
noo kōn no zhuh muh nă sa duh rān dr'ă lān teek' a sklă vă zhuh! o
ar - mes, &c. III. Quoi! des co - hor - tes é - tran - gè - res Fe - raient la
ză muh, &c. kweh! da kŏ ŏr tuh za trān zheh ruh fuh reh lă
loi dans nos foy - ers? Quoi! ces pha - lan - ges mer - ce - nai - res Ter - ras -
lweh dān no fweh ya? kweh! sa fă lān zhuh mehr suh neh ruh ta ră
se - raient nos fiers guerriers? Ter - ras - se - raient nos fiers guer - riers? Grand Dieu par
suh reh no fee ehr ḡeh re a? ta ră suh reh no fee ehr ḡeh ree a? grān dee eu păr
des mains en - chaï - né - es Nos fronts sous le joug se ploie - raient! De
da mīn zān shēh na uh no frōn soo luh zoo suh plweh reh! duh
vils des - po - tes de - vien - draient Les maî - tres de nos des - ti - né - es! Aux
veel dehss pŏ tuh duh veeīn dreh la mēh truh duh no dehss te na uh! o
ar - mes, &c. IV. Trem - blez ty - rans! et vous per - fi - des! L'op - pro - bre
ză muh, &c. trān bla tee rān! za voo pehr fee duh! lŏ prŏ bruh

de tous les par - tis, Trem - blez! vos pro - jets par - ri - ci - des Vont en -
duh too la păr tee, trāñ bla! vo prō zheh pă ree see duh vōñ tāñ
fin re - ce - voir leur prix, Vont en - fin re - ce - voir leur prix, Tout est sol -
fīñ ruh suh vwehr luhr pree, vōñ tāñ fīñ ruh suh vwher luhr pree, too teh sŏl
dat pour vous com - bat - tre; S'ils tom - bent, nos jeu; nes hé - ros, La
dă poor voo kōñ bă truh; seel tōñ buh, no zhuh nuh a ro lă
Fran - ce en produit de nou veaux con - tre vous tous prêts à se bat - tre. Aux
frañss' āñ prō dŭee duh noo vo kōñ truh voo tooss prēh za suh bă truh. o
ar - mes, &c. V. Fran - çais! en guer - riers ma - gna - ni - mes, Por - tez ou
zar muh, &c. frāñ seh zāñ geh ree a mă gña nee muh, pŏr ta zoo
re - te - nez vos coups; E - par - gnez ces tris - tes vic - ti - mes A re -
ruh tuh na vo koo a păr gña sa treess tuh veek tee muh a ruh
gret s'ar - mant con - tre nous; A re - gret s'ar - mant con - tre nous; Mais le des -
greh săr māñ kōñ truh noo; ă ruh greh sār māñ kōñ truh noo; meh luh dehss
po - te san - gui - nai - re, Mais le com - pli - ce de Bouil - lé Tous
pŏ tuh sāñ gee neh ruh, meh luh kōñ plee suh duh boo ya too
ces ti - gres qui sans pi - tié, Dé - chi - rent le sein de leur mè - re! Aux
sa tee gruh kee sāñ pee tee a, da shee rŭh luh sīñ duh luhr mēh ruh! o
ar - mes, &c. VI. A - 'mour sa - cré de la pa - tri - e, Con - duis, sou -
zăr muh, &c. ă moor să kra duh lă pă tree uh, kōñ dŭee, soo


tiens nos bras ven-geurs; Li - ber - té, Li - ber - té ché -
tee ī̃ no bră vāñ zhuhr; lee behr ta, lee behr ta sha
ri - e. Com - bats a - vec tes dé - fen - seurs: Com - bats a - vec tes dé - fen
ree uh, kōñ bă ză vehk ta da fāñ suhr: kōñ bă ză vehk ta da fāñ
seurs: Sous nos dra - peaux que la vic - toi - re Ac -
suhr: soo no dră po kuh lă veek tweh ruh ă
cou - re a tes mâ - les ac - cents; Que tes en - ne - mïis ex - pi -
koo r'ă ta mah luh zăk sāñ; kuh ta zeh nuh mee zaks pee
rans Voient ton tri - om - phe et no - tre gloi - re. Aux ar - mes, &c.
rāñ vweh tōñ tree ōñ f'a nŏ truh glweh ruh. o zăr muh, &c.

Observation. — In singing, as well as in reading, each syllable must be distinctly uttered. This rule is still more binding in singing as there is no semi-mute syllables. All songs (written in good French), whatever their character may otherwise be, are pronounced similar to the "Marseillaise."

Note. — The student will observe the difference in the pronunciation of the "Marseillaise" when read, and its pronunciation when sung. The same principles of pronunciation must be applied to all songs.

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